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APPENDIX

GIVING

Additional Information Concerning the Revolutionary Period

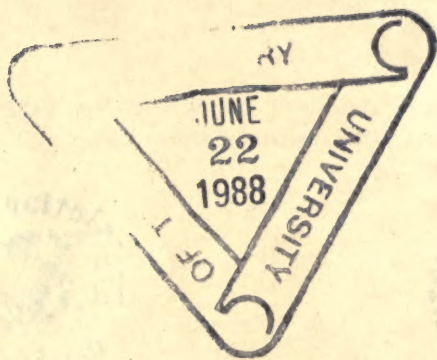
LIKEWISE

Wills of a Number of the Patentees and Their Sons in Whole or in Part

ALSO

More Extended Notice of Those who Moved from New Paltz in the Early Days and a Variety of Other Matter





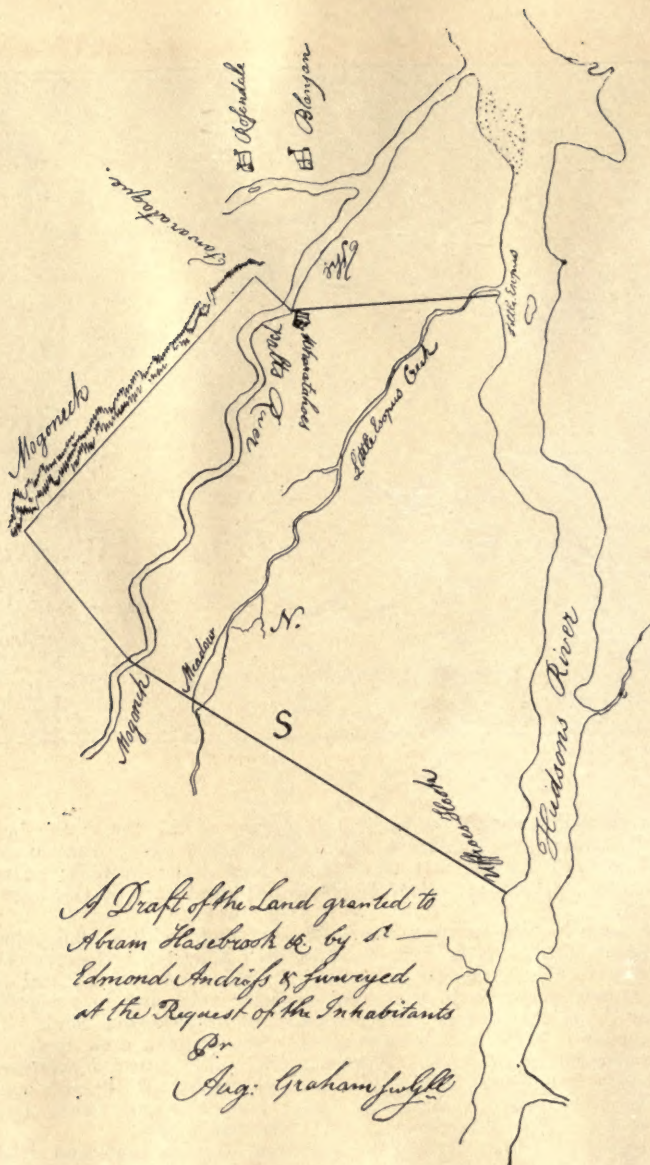


MAP OF NEW PALTZ

The ribbed line shows the present boundary of the town; the heavy black line the boundaries of the town before being dismembered. A part of Esopus was taken from New Paltz in 1843; part of Rosendale in 1844; all of Lloyd in 1845 and part of Gardiner in 1853.

There were in 1820 fourteen towns in the county, with a total population of 32,015. New Paltz was ahead of Kingston and every other town in the county in population, in valuation both of real and personal property, in the number of its mills and in everything noted in the census except extent of unimproved land. The population of New Paltz was 4,704. Shawangunk came next with a population of 3,589. Kingston had only 3,010; Marbletown, 2,879; Saugerties, 2,664; Marlborough, 2,364; Rochester, 2,227; Plattekill, 2,058; Wawarsing, 1,964; Esopus, 1,520; Olive, 1,520; Hurley, 1,283; Woodstock, 1,273; Shandaken, 960.

The towns of Lloyd, Rosendale, Gardiner, Hardenbergh and Ulster had not been created.



A Draft of the Land granted to
 Abram Hasebrock & by Sr
 Edmond Andrijs & surveyed
 at the Request of the Inhabitants
 Pr
 Aug. Graham *fulfill*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Das ist zu wissen das die Agatha Kitzig, welche
 abgestorben, in Ebersdorf, und zwar in Mitter-
 stadt im Oberen Kirchhofe gelegen, nach
 Christi Geburt, das hiesige Gemeindeglied
 proclamat, copuliert, und die heilige re-
 formirte religion eingetrag, ist und sich
 und ihre Konsent / hoch Verfact, wird
 dieses Ding die Landt und Gemeindeglied
 attestiert. Mitterstadt den 31. Januarij
 1677.

Ebersdorf
 G. W. W.

A. C. S.

CERTIFICATE OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP OF PIERRE DEYO AND WIFE
 See page 253.



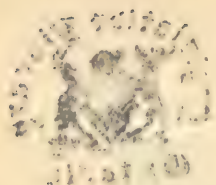
HOUSE BUILT BY JOSIAH R. ELTING

Reference to Josiah R. Elting and family will be found on page 491 History of New Paltz and its Old Families. He is entitled to special honorable mention in this volume because, in his later years, he drew and wrote out a genealogy of early settlers of New Paltz, which has been copied and preserved in different families. Although incomplete and not free from errors it has rendered valuable aid in subsequent attempts in that line. The house, shown in the cut, was built by Josiah R. Elting, on what is now therolley line, three miles east of our village. Here he kept a store. His son Abram D. B. occupied this house after his father's death. The other sons, Andrew and Reoif, occupied adjoining farms. The last named was many years President of the Huguenot Bank. Josiah R. Elting was frequently called by the old people "Stone House Josiah," to distinguish him from his cousin of the same name who was called "Brick House Josiah," because he built and lived in the first brick house in the town, a picture of which appears on page 495.



BASHA'S SPRING,

Where Louis DuBois shot the Indian woman, near the New Fort in Shawangunk as she was raising the alarm, when the captive women and children were rescued by Capt. Kreiger's men. See page 9.



INTERESTING RELICS IN MEMORIAL HOUSE

Since its purchase and opening by the Huguenot Memorial Society a great number of valuable relics have been gathered at the Memorial House. Among the number are the lance head brought from Holland to this country by Jan. Elting, the trap in which the last wolf was caught in this town, the skates on which Major Isaac LeFevre skated from the Strand at Rondout to Albany and back in one day, all of which are shown in this picture. There are also in the Memorial House, documents, with the signatures of several of the Patentees, a number of old family bibles, ancient articles of dress and household furniture, etc., etc.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
CHAPTER I	
Huguenot churches in the Province of New York	1
CHAPTER II	
A church controversy in the olden times	7
CHAPTER III	
The Books of the Dusine	16
The first division of land in the New Paltz Patent	16
Divisions of land in the Patent	18
The last division of land in the Patent	30
The lawsuits of the Dusine	31
Examination of Abraham Dow	35
Examination of Jas. Tompkins	35
Affidavit of Wm. Beekman	37
Affidavit of James Turk	40
Report of Judge Lewis	40
Letter from John Addison	43
CHAPTER IV	
The Patent granted to Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre	47
CHAPTER V	
Papers in Town Chest in 1749	55
Some old French papers	56
The Great Fence	60
Soldiers in the early Colonial period	63
CHAPTER VI	
The Wills of the old people	65
CHAPTER VII	
The Legislative Act of 1785	87
CHAPTER VIII	
Peter Van Orden of Plattekill	91
A soldier in the Revolution	91
Justice in olden times	97

	PAGE
CHAPTER IX	
Valuable old papers in the Hasbrouck family.....	101
Copy of old French letter to Jean and Abraham Hasbrouck....	103
Denization papers of Jean Hasbrouck.....	104
Some matters relating to the Hasbrouck family.....	106
The lost heir.....	107
CHAPTER X	
The family of Garret Freer, Jr.....	111
The Bontecoe Freers.....	113
The LeFevres of Greenfield.....	115
Daniel LeFevre of Delaware county.....	116
CHAPTER XI	
Emigrations from New Paltz in the early days.....	119
Matthew DuBois.....	121
David DuBois of Rochester.....	124
Jacob DuBois of Hurley.....	125
The DuBois family of New Jersey.....	128
The family of Abram DuBois, son of Abram the New Paltz patentee.....	130
The DuBoises of Catskill.....	134
The Staten Island DuBoises.....	136
New Paltz Huguenots in Poughkeepsie before the Revolution..	138
The DuBois family in Poughkeepsie and vicinity.....	145
CHAPTER XII	
Descendants of Jacques DuBois in Ulster and Dutchess counties	149
The Oliver family.....	153
The Deyos in Dutchess and Albany counties.....	157
CHAPTER XIII	
History of education at New Paltz.....	161
CHAPTER XIV	
A mysterious murder.....	189
Our village in 1850.....	190
The Huguenot Bank.....	192
The Memorial House and Patentees' Monument.....	194

Appendix to History of New Paltz

CHAPTER I

HUGUENOT CHURCHES IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK

There were in the province of New York four Huguenot churches, all organized previous to 1700. They were located as follows: one in New York City, one on Staten Island near Richmond, one at New Paltz and one at New Rochelle.

The church in New York has continued until the present day. Its records have been translated and printed in book form. The church on Staten Island was organized at an early date, flourished for a long time and enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. David Bonrepos; but the church organization, the church records and the church building are all gone; the tombstones in the graveyard long remained but they too are gone now. At New Paltz the church organization has always remained and the records have been translated and printed in book form; the Dutch language superseded the French about 1750 and the church at about that time became affiliated with the Dutch churches of the surrounding country. At New Rochelle the records have been translated and transcribed but not yet published in book form.

The information concerning the Huguenot churches given in this sketch is from the Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York published in 1901 by the state. These Records consist of what is known as the "Amsterdam Correspondence" together with such extracts from other colonial records and notes by Hugh Hastings, state historian, as are necessary to a proper understanding of the matters which are discussed in the correspondence. The "Amsterdam Correspondence"

comprises letters sent by the Dutch churches in the province of New York to the Classis of Amsterdam, with which they were connected. In these Ecclesiastical Records we find occasional reference to the Huguenots and Huguenot churches in New York. The information contained in these letters, though fragmentary and not affording a complete history is reliable and authentic so far as it goes.

The history of the Huguenots in the province of New York began in 1622 when certain Walloons petitioned the king of England for permission to settle in Virginia. The petition was not granted. About two months later certain Walloons, probably the same persons, petitioned the States General of Holland for permission to settle in New Netherlands and their request was granted.

In the spring of 1623 the West India Company equipped a vessel called the *New Netherlands* of which Cornelius Jacobs was skipper with thirty families, mostly Walloons. They sailed by way of the Canaries and reached New Amsterdam, where they became the first permanent settlers.

In 1628 Rev. Jonas Michaelius the first minister in New Amsterdam writes to one of the ministers of the Collegiate church at Amsterdam, giving an account of matters in the colony and in the church in which he says "The Walloons and French have no service on Sunday except in the Dutch language, for those who understand no Dutch are few. . . . Notwithstanding the Lord's Supper was administered to them in the French language and according to the French mode."

A letter in 1650 from John Walraven, schoolmaster at Manhattan, to the Classis of Amsterdam says that a French minister, Charles de Rocherfort, having been requested to do so had administered holy baptism to a number of persons.

In 1663 a considerable number of Huguenots, originally from Rochelle, arrived in the country and settled on Staten Island.

Rev. Hermanus Blom, pastor of the church at Wiltwyck sends, Sept. 18, 1663 to the church at Amsterdam a long letter describing matters at Wiltwyck and telling of the massacre by the Indians three months before. This letter, which was written about ten days after the return to Wiltwyck of the expedition to Shawangunk and the women and children rescued at the New Fort, says that the total number killed at the massacre was twenty-four and of prisoners forty-five, of whom thirteen were still in the hands of the savages.

On the 12th of May, 1664, the rest of the persons having been recovered, the Director General and Council of New Netherlands issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving on account of the delivery of all the Christian prisoners "out of the barbarians' hands, against all human expectation" and for the conclusion of an honest and advantageous peace with the Esopus savages.

August 14th, 1664, Governor Stuyvesant wrote to the Directors at Amsterdam in relation to a number of French families from Rochelle and St. Martin, several of whom had come to New Netherlands and being much pleased with Staten Island had asked that they might settle there and be provided with a good French preacher and had said that the preacher at St. Martin could be persuaded easily to come.

In 1676 Louis DuBois, Antoine Crispell, Matthew Blanshan and about sixty other residents of Wiltwyck and Hurley (none except Louis DuBois being afterwards settlers at New Paltz) sent a petition to Governor Andros that a minister might be sent to Esopus who could preach both in Dutch and English

and recommending that Rev. Peter Teschenmaker be selected for the place.

The next year the three villages of Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown petitioned Governor Andros that they be permitted to call a minister. Toward his support Kingston promised to give annually 400 schepels of wheat, Marbletown and Hurley 100 schepels, each.

Rev. Henry Selyns in a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam, dated Oct. 21, 1683, says: "Domine Pierre Daille, formerly professor at Salmur [Saumur, France], has become my colleague. He is full of zeal, learning and piety. Exiled for the sake of his religion he now devotes himself here to the cause of Christ with untiring energy." A few months before this Rev. Mr. Daille had organized the church at New Paltz.

In 1687 Jean Boutillier and other French Protestants of New York petitioned Governor Dongan that they be allowed the same privileges as his majesty's subjects in regard to trading. This petition received a very kind answer and it was requested that the names of all French Protestants who desired to settle or remain here be given in order that they may have "letters of denization."

In 1688, Oct. 10th, Rev. Henry Selyns wrote to the Classis of Amsterdam, "Our French ministerial brethren in the Lord are doing well. Their congregations grow not a little almost daily because of the continual arrival of French refugees. The French minister at New Castle (Caspar Carpentier) is dead. About five hours from here where Nova Rupella (New Rochelle) is laid out and is building up a new French minister (David Bonrepos) has arrived.

In 1688 Rev. Rudolphus Varick, pastor on Long Island, wrote to the Classis of Amsterdam, "The French congregation increases by daily arrivals from Carolina, the Carribean

islands and Europe. Lately two French preachers came over. I have as yet made the acquaintance and spoken to only one of them. I hear favorable reports about them. . . . We have received Mr. Andros as governor the second time."

The Journal of Assembly of New York May 1, 1691, says: "Information was given that Dally (Daille) the French minister had received a petition signed by several of the inhabitants of Harlem and Westchester. Daille was summoned to appear and was asked through an interpreter if he had such a paper. He refused to give any information. He was committed for contempt until he should answer. In the afternoon he said he had received such a letter but his wife had burned it. He was discharged after paying certain fines." The document referred to was no doubt signed by friends of Jacob Leisler, who in the beginning of the reign of William and Mary was by the approval of most of the people, pushed on to become lieutenant-governor of the province. When the new governor, Sloughter, arrived he ordered Leisler's arrest and execution. This was an outrage and caused very bitter feeling. Daille was a friend of Leisler.

A letter from Rev. Messrs. Henry Selyns, Rudolphus Varick and Godfridus Dellijs to the Classis of Amsterdam, Oct. 12, 1692, says: "We must not omit to inform your reverences that the two French churches (New York and New Paltz?) have been united and that Domine Perrot will generally preach in the city and Domine Daille will generally preach in the country. But the two form but one church and the income will be divided equally between them."

In 1693 appears a list of contributors from churches in New York and New Jersey for the ransom of certain Christian prisoners, held by Moslems at Salee in the Barbary states. In this list the "Staten Island French church" is set

down as contributing £3 and the New Rochelle church about half as much. No mention is made of the churches at New Paltz or Kingston.

Rev. Henry Selyns in a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam, Sept. 31, 1696, says there were then five Dutch ministers in the province: himself in New York, Dellius at Albany, Nuccella at Kingston, Lupardus on Long Island and Bertholf in New Jersey. He also says: "Domine Daillie, recently the French minister here has been called to Boston and ministers to the French church there. Domine Perrot, a man of great learning, formerly a minister in France, now serves the church of God here. Domine Morpe labors in the more distant places in the country. Domine Brodet (Bondet) who was formerly professor at Salmur (Saumur) and who has lived and preached eight years among the Indians, has been called to New Rochelle, five hours from here, where he gives good satisfaction by his gifts and holy life." This letter makes no mention of Rev. David Bonrepos, whose first recorded service at New Paltz was in May of this year.

In [1696?] a number of the inhabitants at New Rochelle petitioned Governor Fletcher stating that they had been forced by persecution to flee from France and forsake their estates and that their majesties by a proclamation in 1689 had granted them an asylum and invited them to buy land here. They said they were poor and needy and asked that their case be given consideration.

In 1699 five ministers, representing the Dutch, French and English churches, signed a testimonial concerning Rev. Mr. Dellius, minister at Albany. The French ministers, signing the testimonial are Petrus Pieret, minister of the French church in New York and Daniel Bondet, minister of the French and English church at New Rochelle and assistant teacher of the Indians.

CHAPTER II

A CHURCH CONTROVERSY IN THE OLDEN TIMES

There was a warm controversy between the church at New Paltz and the church at Kingston about 1750, an account of which is found in Volumes IV and V of the Ecclesiastical Records of New York, where appear the communications sent to the Classis of Amsterdam, in Holland. The question at issue was whether the church at New Paltz was an independent organization or a part of the Kingston church.

Rev. G. W. Mancius, minister of the Kingston church in a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam endeavors to show that there was no rightful consistory at New Paltz and asserts that John Van Driessen, who had been received by the New Paltz people in 1733 was not a legally ordained minister of the Dutch church though the New Paltz people "persistently adhered to him" and allowed him not only to conduct service when he came to New Paltz, which was several times a year, but had also permitted him to install a consistory. Rev. Mr. Mancius complains, moreover, that Rev. J. H. Goetschius, who was preaching at New Paltz as a supply in 1750 had administered the sacrament of communion to those of the New Paltz people, who had been cut off from the ordinance of the Lord's supper by the church at Kingston for persistently adhering to Van Driessen, after being admonished to leave him by the consistory of the Kingston church and others. Rev. G. W. Mancius states furthermore in this communication to the Classis of Amsterdam that Rev. Mr. Goetschius had raised the standard of revolt by declaring at Fishkill that "before his black head had turned gray other ministers than those from Holland would officiate here." Besides all this

Rev. Mr. Mancius says in regard to Rev. Mr. Goetschius, "That gentleman seems not only to question your high authority over the churches, but more than that he has allowed one of his pupils to occupy the pulpit."

To these statements of Rev. Mr. Mancius the New Paltz church, through its representatives Samuel Bevier and Daniel Hasbrouck made answer, under date of Oct. 18, 1750, that "Samuel Bevier, at present elder of New Paltz, is willing, together with many other witnesses, to testify that he and several others saw Andries LeFevre and others swear before a magistrate that the Paltz as a French Reformed church had always been accustomed to be provided with a minister and consistory of its own, but as they were now vacant [that is when Andries LeFevre and the others appeared before the magistrate] they were now willing to promise to unite with Kingston for the support of a minister from Europe; but with this understanding that whenever they could have a minister of their own again they might then consider themselves released from this promise."

In continuing their answer Samuel Bevier and Daniel Hasbrouck say, "that it is entirely untrue that New Paltz had no other consistory than that of Kingston, for as early as August 22, 1683 under Monsieur Pierre Daille there were elected and installed an elder and a deacon—Louis DuBois as elder and Hughe Frere as deacon; as it also appears from their church book; whence it also appears that on June 9, 1690 there were chosen Hughe Frere elder and Louis Bevier deacon and these remained in office until their death. Therefore when Mr. John Van Driessen came to the Paltz [in 1733] there was, it is true, no consistory, but he appointed one and this the Rev. Goetschius rightly considered a lawful consistory, for the Rev. Coetus had set him an example.

Therefore we are assured that the conclusion of Rev. Mancius is wrong. From the foregoing explanation it clearly appears that the Paltz was always a church and congregation by itself and so independent of Kingston."

After the Kingston minister and the New Paltz church had presented their arguments the case was referred to Rev. J. C. Freyemont, who decided that New Paltz was an independent church and he installed a consistory.

Rev. Mr. Mancius was not yet satisfied to let the matter rest and in another letter to the Classis of Amsterdam in December, 1750, he returns to the subject and says that the New Paltz people promised to contribute and did contribute part of the salary of Rev. Vas, who was minister of the Kingston church and had been Rev. Mancius' colleague since 1732; moreover that the Paltz for a time had no other consistory than that at Kingston. He closes by asking the Classis of Amsterdam to decide whether New Paltz was an independent church and concludes by saying that if the Classis of Amsterdam will not decide the matter he will be compelled to go to the Synod for a decision.

These documents, setting forth the controversy between the churches at New Paltz and Kingston, besides being of much interest in themselves, are valuable as furnishing conclusive proof that there was no minister here from 1700 to 1733. Hence the inference that there had been a book containing marriages and baptisms for this period and that it had been lost, is unfounded. Had there been any minister here from 1700 to 1733 the fact would certainly have been mentioned by Samuel Bevier and Daniel Hasbrouck in their answer to Rev. G. W. Mancius.

In Volume V of the Ecclesiastical Records there is a letter, dated Dec. 10, 1751, from the New Paltz consistory to the

Classis of Amsterdam, which is of special interest on account of the historical information it contains and because of the determined spirit it manifests of opposition to Kingston church rule. At the time this letter was written the coetus had decided that New Paltz was right in claiming independence, but the Classis of Amsterdam, from whom the minister must come had not yet acceded to the request, which, however, it did soon after and sent Rev. Barent Vrooman, as requested, who became the first regularly ordained minister of the Dutch church and thus ended the existence of the Walloon (Huguenot) church here.

The following is the letter, omitting ~~some~~ comparatively unimportant parts:

Very Rev. Classical Assembly, Beloved Fathers and Brethren in Christ:

We, the undersigned, consistory of the Reformed Walloon Church at New Paltz, having a short time ago placed ourselves under the direction of the Rev. Coetus at New York, and so under that of your Reverences, wish your Rev. Assembly blessing and life forevermore.

Since it has come to our ears that your Rev. Assembly does not consider the action of the Rev. Coetus regarding us as worthy of praise, we feel impelled to present to your Reverences as clearly as possible, the whole matter of our contention with the consistory of Kingston, asking your Reverences, in a fraternal spirit, to give us a patient hearing, as indeed we expect you will.

For their most holy faith, our ancestors fled from France to this wilderness, to escape the Roman Antichrist. Having bought a land-patent from the Indians, they settled in this locality in the year 1677. This place of residence was guar-

anted to them by the Duke of York (subsequently James the Second, King of Great Britain), through Governor Andros. And until the present time, they, and we their descendants, have, without political interference, enjoyed protection and privileges, as French Protestant Refugees.

As far as their strength allowed, which was indeed small at first, they saw to it that, besides maintaining Family Worship, they should have in their midst the public service of pure Religion. In the village of the Paltz they built a church about the year 1718 and worship was conducted there every Sunday in the French language by French ministers whenever they were to be had; such as Rev. De Pierre d'Alje (Daille) and Rev. Bon Repos, who in the year 1683, appointed a consistory. Several others also officiated, of whom Molinaer, who was minister at New Rochelle, was the last, in the year 1739. Whenever there was no minister a sermon was read in French.

Meanwhile Dutch families came to take up their residence, here and there, among us. About the year 1727 services of worship began to be held afternoons in the Dutch language. Because there was no more French ministers to be had, we employed also provisionally some German ministers. Some of us also contributed something toward the salaries of the ministers of Kingston; because, when we had no minister of our own, we did sometimes trouble that church and its minister, as being nearest to us, for the baptism of our children.

Many of us, who understood the Dutch language, did at times go to church there. As well disposed neighbors, we also contributed toward its church building and church expenses. Some Dutch families, having removed from the

Kingston community and its villages, as also from some other places, to take up their residence among us, still continued their connection with the Kingston church. Some while dwelling among us, were received on confession there, because we had no minister.

Finally the Kingston church attempted to draw us entirely to itself and to make us a part of itself, in order that we might supply a permanent perquisite for its ministers. In our continuous opposition to that attempt, we diligently sought to keep our greatly increasing church in combination with one or two of the neighboring churches nearest to us, but west of us, for the settlement of a minister. Kingston, however, always tried to prevent this. It was in a condition to make many inroads upon us and to draw away many of our residents, because we were as yet too weak to support a minister of our own; for we lacked the living voice of preaching as well as the administration of the sacraments—privileges which the neighboring Kingston always enjoyed.

Upon the advice, and what seemed to us the well-founded reasonings of Rev. Petrus Van Driessen, minister at Albany, concerning the ordination in New England of Jan Van Driessen (whose conduct in these regions had not yet then become open to remarks), we, as a French church, which, by the statutes of England, had a right to correspond with any Protestant churches which are in the King's dominion, in the year 1733, thought proper to call this Jan Van Driessen to be our minister. Kingston had very much to say against this, under the ridiculous pretext that we were a part of its church. But what reason had we, Walloon Refugees, who at the time were under no obligation, either to Kingston, nor under the jurisdiction of any other Dutch church, to believe Rev. Peter

Vas, of Kingston, rather than Rev. Peter Van Driessen. Both were outsiders and simply advisers. But alas! What happens? Our neighbor, Kingston, to whom we had done so much good and whose church burdens, out of pure benevolence we had helped to carry, unfortunately goes to work and puts us under discipline. Why! because we, poor French Refugees, a Walloon church, had made use of our rights and of the country's liberties, which had been granted us by our gracious King. We did not know that a Dutch church had the power to put under the ban a Walloon church. Nor can we yet account for it; for it looks so utterly incomprehensible to us.

Upon the advice of Rev. Goetschius we have now gone over to you, having by the Rev. Coetus been reorganized and accepted as a church independent of Kingston. May it please God, now and hereafter, to reward a thousandfold the Christian compassion manifested by the ministers and elders of the Rev. Coetus. The above mentioned Mr. Mancius, as long as he has been a resident of Kingston, has done his best to divide us; yea, indeed, to make us appear as Schismatics under discipline, both before your Revs. as also before the Rev. Coetus, notwithstanding the fact that our whole condition is perfectly known to the Rev. Coetus and that many of its worthy members are intimately acquainted with us. And to our great grief and agitation we must hear him daily revile and treat with despite these (Coetus) members, with his slanderous tongue. Indeed, even the Rev. Classis does not escape his inconsiderate remarks, because that body assured us by letter of the 15th of November, 1749, as well as by the mouth of Rev. Freymuth [Freyenmout], who had been authorized thereto, that it had received us under its protection.

Men, Fathers and Bretheren do but think how painful this must be to us. Although our parents escaped from under the ban of the Roman Antichrist, we in this day, should still encounter obstruction, and that from a consistory and minister who count themselves as belonging under the jurisdiction of your Reverences; and that they have done such a shameful deed as though it were by your Reverences connivance.

And now in the fear of God, we are ready, if necessary, by clearest argument and with mathematical precision, to demonstrate to the Rev. Coetus and also to your Reverences, and to convince even our greatest enemy if he has still a spark of human conscience left, that from our earliest occupancy of our Patent (which is older than the Kingston's Patent), we have been a complete French church, with consistories of our own, and independent of Kingston; and that, therefore, we have been wronged and offended in this Kingston discipline, in the most unchristian manner, and particularly by the action of Mr. Mancius.

We make this further request of the Rev. Classical Assembly. In case this letter should be delivered before brother Vrooman (whom we expect to be our minister, and who has the affections of the whole church), presents himself to the Rev. Classis, ordain him, in accordance with Church Order and usage, to be the regular minister of our church in combination with those of Shawangunk and Walkill. Thus that matter on which so much depends for the welfare of our church, will no longer be retarded by unreasonable opposition and our poor church will not be put to greater inconvenience.

With all due submission to your Reverences, We the Elders and Deacons, chosen and installed by order of the Rev.

Coetus at New York, by authority of our church at New Paltz, subscribe our names:

DANIEL DUBOIS

[Col.] JOHANNES HARDENBERG

[of Rosendale]

JOHANN GEORGE RANK

[of New Hurley]

EVERT TERWILLIGER

[of Shawangunk]

New Paltz, Dec. 10, 1751, O. S.

The foregoing communication, which has slumbered in the archives in Holland for 150 years shows that the New Paltz church did not give in its allegiance to the Classis of Amsterdam until 1751 and then only because they had not been able in many years to obtain a French minister and were now assured that they, with Shawangunk, should have a minister of their own and not form part of the Kingston church.

This communication shows certain other facts: that when the people had no minister a sermon was read in French; that about 1727 services began to be held in Dutch in the afternoon; that family worship was maintained; that because no more French ministers were to be had they had employed, provisionally, some German ministers, who had come over, doubtless, in the great Palatine emigration. There is no record on the church book of any marriages or baptisms by any such minister, but probably they performed marriages and baptisms and failed to record them or recorded them on loose sheets of paper, which have been lost. Most of the children were baptized at Kingston during the period from 1700 to 1733 and again from 1736 until 1749 while New Paltz was without a minister.

CHAPTER III

THE BOOKS OF THE DUZINE

There are two books which have come down to us from the Duzine. One narrates the divisions of land which they made; the other gives an account of the lawsuits in which they were engaged concerning the boundaries of the Patent. There are no records of other action which they may have taken concerning other matters, though there is reason to believe that some action was taken and no permanent record kept.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF LAND IN THE NEW PALTZ PATENT

On the 25th of August, 1703, the surviving New Paltz Patentees and representatives of those who were dead signed and sealed documents apportioning to each Patentee or his heirs his just part of land in the Patent.

The paper assigning to the children of Simon LeFevre their inheritance is as follows:

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall or may come: Abraham Hasbrouck, Jean Hasbrouck, Abraham DuBois, Louis Bevier, Antoine Crispel, Peter Deyo, Mary DuBois, wife and executor of Isaac DuBois deceased, and Hugo Frere, eldest son of Hugo Frere deceased, all of New Paltz, in the County of Ulster, send greeting:

Whereas there is a patent obtained by Lewis DuBois, Christian Deyo, Abraham Hasbrouck, Andries LeFevre, Jean Hasbrouck, Peter Deyo, Lewis Bevier, Antoine Crispel, Abraham DuBois, Hugo Frere, Isaac DuBois and Simon LeFevre from Sir Edmund Andros, late Governor of this province, bearing

APPENDIX



date ye 29th day of September, 1677, for a certain piece of land at the Esopus, in the county aforesaid, lying and being on ye south side of ye Rondout creek or kill, beginning from ye high hills called Moggonck, from thence stretching south-east near the Great River to a certain point or hook called Juffrous Hook, lying in the long reach called by the Indians Magaatramis, then north alongst the River to an island in ye crooked elbow in the beginning of the long reach called by the Indians Raphoos, then west to the high hills to a place called Waratahocs and Tawaratagu and so along the said hills southwest to Moggonck, aforesaid and we the said owners and proprietors of said land being desirous to convey to each partner his share of ye land aforesaid, Now Know ye that we ye said Abraham Hasbrouck, Jean Hasbrouck, Abraham DuBois, Louis Bevier, Antoine Crispel, Peter Deyo, Mary DuBois, Daniel DuBois, and Hugo Frere do by these presents convey, transfer, alienate and set over to Andries LeFevre, Isaac LeFevre, Jean LeFevre and Mary LeFevre all the lots and parcels of the above said land befallen unto them from their father, Simon LeFevre and from their uncle, Andries LeFevre and one fifth part of their grandfather's land, Christian Deyo as it is layed out divided, all now in their possession, together with two twelfth parts and one-fifth of the twelfth part of the whole Patent, being of their said grandfather of all the land not yet laid out or divided to have it in such place and part as they with their partners, their heirs or assigns, shall from time to time think fit to divide and lay out the same to have and to hold the said lots and parcels of land and tracts not yet laid out with their hereditaments and appurtenances to the said Andries LeFevre, Isaac LeFevre, Jean LeFevre and Mary LeFevre, their heirs and assigns, forever, provided they their

heirs and assigns forever pay their proportion of ye quit rents in the above said Patent, according to ye part of their land.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and unchangeably affixed our seals at the New Paltz, this 25th day of August, 1703.

Abraham Hasbrouck,
 Peter Deyo,
 Mary DuBois,
 Jean Hasbrouck,
 Daniel DuBois,
 Abraham DuBois,
 Hugo Frere,
 Louis Bevier,
 Antoine Crispel.

In presence of us

John Briellane,
 Samuel Bevier.

In presence of me W. W. Nottingham, Justice of the Peace.

DIVISIONS OF LANDS IN THE PATENT

In old papers allusion is found to a division in 1703 by the Patentees and their children, by parole without deed, of the land lying along the Wallkill, which had previously been cleared by the united labor of the settlers. At a still earlier date there was individual ownership in houses and home lots. In the Books of the Duzine however, we have no account of what transpired previous to the organization of that body in 1728; nor has any document been found telling just how the land was divided in 1703.

The first meeting of the Duzine for division of lands, of which account is given in their book, now in the town clerk's office, was held Oct., 1738. This was not an original division

of the land, but rather a confirmation to the owners of their title to the tracts which had previously been divided by parole without deed. This division, no doubt, defined the boundaries more accurately than the previous agreement had. A great portion of the land in the immediate valley of the Wallkill was occupied and under cultivation in 1738.

No surveyor was employed by the Duzine (or Twelve Men, as they are frequently called) in making this division. Some stones were set in the ground and the place where some brook flowed or emptied into the Wallkill, served to some extent in marking the division lines between the different tracts.

The record in the book begins as follows :

“Whereas the Freeholders of the Township of the New Paltz on the first Tuesday in April in the year of our Lord Christ 1728 did meet then and there, according to an amicable agreement, appearing by an instrument in writing under their hands and seals, dated the 21st day of April, 1728 did elect and chuse twelve able and sufficient men, freeholders and inhabitants, who have an interest in the Paltz Patent, representing the twelve Patentees, every one of them all owners and occupiers and a right of each Patentees share respectively, to wit: Jacob Hasbrouck, Roelif Eltinge, John LeFevre, Daniel DuBois, Samuel Bevier, Daniel Hasbrouck, John Terpening, Solomon Hasbrouck, Abraham Dojou, John Een, Isaac LeFevre and Josiah Eltinge, who are all, or the major part of them, authorized and invested [with] full power to settle the several Divisions and partitions that have hitherto been made between them by paroll, without deed, reference being had unto aforesaid instrument in writing [from which it] may more and at large appear what power and authority the aforesaid Twelve elected men have got.”

With this introduction the record in the book of the Duzine goes on to say that at a meeting, Oct. 9, 1738, divisions and partitions of the lots that had previously been divided by parole, without deed, were settled as follows: Beginning at the south bounds of the Patent, at the north bound of Solomon DuBois, on the west side of the Walkill, the owners of the lots comprising the Grote Stuck or Grand Piece shall continue to hold and enjoy their lots to the Killtje bridge, except that the northernmost lot in said Piece, belonging to Abraham Deyo, extends along the south side of Grote Stuck Killtje, till it meets a lot of Daniel Hasbrouck.

Then, going on north the bounds of lots are settled as follows: The lot of John LeFevre on the north side of the "Grote Stuck Killtje, called in Dutch" to a lot of Daniel Hasbrouck upon the "Avenjier" [oatsfield]; also the lots of Daniel Hasbrouck upon the "Avenjier;" the bounds of every lot upon the "Rompassy" from the brook that divides the lot of Daniel Hasbrouck and that of Andrew LeFevre, deceased, to the "maree" of Samuel Bevier and "every respective owner of said lots shall hold and enjoy said lots as they have them in their actual possession to them and their heirs and assigns, forever" and the maree [swamp] which belongs to Samuel Bevier shall run from the last mentioned stone along the brook as it winds to the Walkill where it empties itself. The lot of the heirs of Andrew LeFevre is described and it is said that it ranges along a swamp to the lot of Roelif Eltinge and all the other lots from thence to the "Dryhech" [swing gate] being the north bound of a lot of Jacob Hasbrouck and bounded on the east by the Walkill and on the west by a swamp and stones set in the ground all along said swamp. Next are mentioned two lots on the north side of the High Bridge creek [Humpo] belonging to Daniel DuBois and Sam-

uel Bevier. This closed the work for the day as we find it recorded in the book of the Duzine.

The next day, Oct. 10, the record of their action is resumed as follows, going on northward from what is now Springtown: "The Twelve Men came to a voting to settle the northern and southern division and partitions of the Klein Bontekoe [now the R. V. N. Beaver farm] and the majority of them ordered that the southern line of the said Klein Bontekoe is to begin by the Paltz River [Wallkill] at a ditch by a stone set in the ground, by the banks of the River and running from thence westerly to another stone on the west side of the King's highway and from thence as them two stones ranges to the high mountain; and on the north side of the Klein Bontekoe aforesaid to begin by the River side by a stone, standing in the ground, on the west side of the King's highway, by a bridge, called John the Hollander's bridge and a swinging gate, and from thence westerly to another stone set in the ground and from thence as the two stones ranges to the high mountain and lots lying between the north bounds and south bounds of the Klein Bontekoe shall remain unto the respective owners to them and their heirs and assigns forever hereafter."

"And it is further agreed at this present meeting by the twelve elected men or the major part of them that the lots lying on the Groet Bontekoe shall be and remain to the respective owners as follows: beginning at a lot of Daniel DuBois and extending northerly along a small ridge to a swamp near the Bever kill and along the Bever kill to the Wallkill."

The record, then, without saying anything about further divisions to the north on the west side of the Wallkill crosses to the east side of the stream and proceeds as follows: "And it is further ordered and agreed by the twelve elected men

or the major part of them for settling the limits and bounds between the Commons and the divided lots lying on the east side of the Paltz River, called in French Bouree Wallron, beginning at a stone set in the ground on the bank of the Wallkill, where said River makes a turn to the high falls at a lot belonging to John Terpening" and from thence, describing the route, but not mentioning the names of any owners to "Bontekous kill; thence as the kill winds westerly to stone set in the ground near the bridge and from said stone to a mark on a rocky hill near John Een's house."

The Twelve Men next proceed to the "lots called Solomon Hasbrouck's, Roelif Eltinge's and Jacob Hasbrouck's bouerys from the "pature a coshon [Hog Pasture] of Roelif Eltinge." The bowerys are set aside for the persons above named.

Next the pature a coshon of Roelif Eltinge is set aside to him and his heirs forever. Then, passing by all the lots in the village without any mention, as their bounds were already definitely settled, the record next says, "And further the elected men proceeded to settle the division between the bowereys [farms] lying at the south side of the New Paltz called formerly Plat Campaine and now by the name of the Plane [Paltz Plains] and the Common and undivided land, to begin at the mouth of a small run, where it empties itself into the Wallkill, known by the names of Hugoes Frere's Mill Creek [the brook at the brick yard], and running along the mill creek as he winds southerly as far as the creek makes a turn into the woods and from thence to a stone set in the ground at the gate of Roelof Eltinge [now the Edmund Eltinge place] by the wood side and from thence to another stone set in the ground, near the division line of Solomon DuBois and the New Paltz and from thence running along the bounds of Solomon DuBois to the Wallkill, aforesaid, and

from thence as the River winds to the mouth of the small run or Mill Creek first mentioned, comprehending the lots of Roelof Eltinge, Daniel DuBois, John LeFevre and Louis Bevier, within these bounds and the lots shall be and remain unto the respective owners as they have got them in their actual possession.

Having finished, the Twelve Men return to the Klein Bontekoe to give a more complete description of the small lots there as follows: "And it is further agreed by the majority of the twelve elected men on the Klein Bontekoe that the owners of the respective lots shall run from the Wallkill and extend from thence westerly the full breadth of each lot as the stones range so far westerly as the west side of Jonah Freer's house, except the division line between Jonah Freer's lot and the heirs of Catharine Danielson [Donaldson] the run shall be the division between the two lots."

"It is also further ordered that there shall be twelve stones set at the mountain of an equal distance and that every lot shall run from the stone set in the ground the distance from ye creek as Jonah Freer's house is and then to run every lot with a direct line to the mountain and every lot shall be to them and their assigns, forever."

"In testimony whereof the twelve elected men or the major part of them have set their hands the tenth day of October, in the twelfth year of his majesty's reign of George the second, over Great Britain, France and Ireland, Anno Domini, 1738."

This document shows the method of procedure taken by the Duzine in reference to lands along the Wallkill in cases where the bounds of lots had not been previously located or defined with exactness. A considerable portion of the lots are not mentioned at all, for the reason, no doubt, that the

bounds were already exactly understood. Some of the names of localities mentioned in this paper have come down to the present day—Klein Bontekoe, Grote Bontecoe, Bontekous kill, Rompassy, Avenjier. But the brook passing through the southern part of our village is no longer known as Hugo Freer's Mill brook or the brook on the north side of James E. Deyo's farm as the Bever kill.

Following the account of the action, in 1738 in the division of lands along the Wallkill comes a memorandum, in 1755, stating it had been found that a mistake had been made in the division between the bowery of Solomon Hasbrouck and others north of the village and that there were still undivided lands lying at what is now known as Middletown, between the lands of Solomon Hasbrouck and those of Geesje Ean, widow of Jan Ean; therefore the action of the Twelve Men was ordered revoked as far as this particular division was concerned.

Following this memorandum comes an account of the drawing made by the Duzine in 1739 of lands on the west side of the Wallkill, west of the old divided lands and extending from the Grote Stuck bridge to the Humpon [Humpo] the whole tract being divided into twelve lots and each lot being drawn by one of the Duzine, descended from that one of the original Patentees whom he represented in the Duzine.

The first lot commencing at a run of water "which runneth through the olinut [Butternut, the ancient name of the Butterville neighborhood] running to the extent of the Patent on the Great Hill, was drawn by Daniel Hasbrouck and fell to the Patentee's share of Christian Deyo, deceased (known as Grandpere's lot)."

"Lot No. 2, being on the west side of the old land as aforesaid and extending westerly to the extent of the Patent

on the Great Hill was drawn by Abraham Deyo, one of the elected men, and fell to the Patentee's share of piter Deyo deceased or those who may legally represent him, as by the last will and testament or deed of conveyance may appear."

Each of the lots extended from the divided land to the top of the mountain. The width of the lots is not stated in any case. The phraseology in the notice of the lots is about the same all through. Lot No. 3 was drawn by Josiah Elting "and fell to the Patentees' share of Louis DuBois and Abraham DuBois, deceased, or either of them."

Lot No. 5 was drawn by Solomon Hasbrouck for the Patentee's share of Abraham Hasbrouck. Lot No. 6 was drawn by Jacob Hasbrouck for the Patentee's share of Jean Hasbrouck. Lot No. 7 was drawn by Jean LeFevre for the Patentee's share of Andries LeFevre and Simon LeFevre. Lot No. 8, beginning at the west of the old divided land as aforesaid, being from a stone set in the ground, numbered 8 and one other stone, likewise No. 8 and being in breadth, northerly, to the Lot No. 9 and extending as said stones ranges to the extent of the Patent on the Great Hill was drawn by Daniel DuBois for the Patentee's share of Isaac DuBois. No. 9 was drawn by Jean Terpening for the Patentee's share of Hugo Freer. Lot No. 10 was drawn by Isaac LeFevre for the Patentee's share of Simon LeFevre or Andries LeFevre. Lot No. 11 was drawn by Jean Ean for the Patentee's share of Anthony Crispell. Lot No. 12, being "in breadth northerly to the land of Daniel DuBois at the Humpon [Humpo] and running up the creek of the Hompon, was drawn by Samuel Bevier for the Patentee's share of Louis Bevier.

Then going on north the Twelve Men again make out twelve more lots, beginning "by the founteintje [spring] called new Bouri" at a stone set in the ground on the west side of the

King's highway. Lot No. 5 extended to the Little Bontekou of Samuel Bevier. Lot No. 6 began at the north east bound of the Little Bontekoe. Lot 8 was marked "by a stone set in the ground on the east side of the King's road by the creek and also one stone set in the ground near the mountain, both stones being marked with the number 8." Lot No. 12 extended as far as the Beaver kill "then down along the Beaver kill to the Walkill."

In 1745 the Duzine proceeded to settle the partitions and divisions of all the lots on the west side of Hudson's River, beginning at Juffrou's Hook and extending to the Little Esopus Island, the whole territory being divided into twenty-four lots by the Twelve Men.

Lot No. 1 began "by a certain gully, on the bank of the River, where a small run of water empties itself into the River and a tree marked with the letters P L [Paltz Limits] and several other marks, which tree stands on the north side of said gully. The house of Deni [Relyea] stands on the south side of said gully, which said house by said gully is deemed and esteemed to be Juffrau's Hook as aforesaid, and we take it to be so likewise; from thence running northwesterly into the woods to a stone marked No. 1 and further into the woods to another stone, also [marked] No. 1 and being in breadth, northerly along Hudson's River to the Lot No. 2 and extending northwesterly from Hudson's River to the stones set for said lot, ranges three miles into the woods: which said Lot No. 1 being drawn by Samuel Bevier, one of the elected Twelve Men for the Patentee's share of Louis Bevier."

Twelve lots, extending northward, along the River, are divided in this manner. Each lot extended three miles into

the woods. The breadth of the lots is not given. Having divided the twelve lots the Duzine proceeded northward with the drawing of twelve more lots called the "Northern Lots." No mention is made of any survey or any surveyor. Two stones were set in the ground in each case.

Further proceedings of the Duzine are found in their book as follows:

In 1749 appears a memorandum stating that a mistake had been made in the apportionment for Granpere's lot on the southwest bounds of the Patent and that therefore something should be added to this lot on the east side of the Paltz creek on the north side of Granpere's "Patture a coshon." This memorandum is signed by the Duzine for that year.

In 1763 the previous land divisions are rehearsed and the previous division by parole alluded to and a further division made of twenty-four lots on the east side of the Wallkill, east of the lands previously allotted. This time the division is made by a surveyor's description for the first time. Louis Bevier was the surveyor employed.

All of the divided lots extended about a mile east to what is now the Put Corners road or its extension north.

Lot No. 1 commenced on the south bounds of the patent, at the bowery of Louis Bevier, at a stone set in the ground on the east side of a run of water which comes from Nathaniel LeFevre. This lot was drawn by John Hasbrouck. It is the Daniel Rose farm of our day.

Lot No. 2 began on the north side of the bridge which goes to Louis Bevier's bowery and running along a little creek to the great kill, then along the great kill to the "Grote wy, so called in Dutch" of Samuel Bevier. This was drawn by Nathaniel LeFevre.

In the description of lot No. 3 mention is made of Josias Elting's "schapen wy" [sheep pasture] and "grote wy" [big pasture].

In the description of lot No. 4 mention is made of Josias Elting's "schapen wy" and of a lane which goes into the woods; also of Abm. Deyo's orchard and of Petronalla LeFevre's hog pasture. This lot was drawn by Abm. Deyo and is, we think, the farm north of the turnpike, which came down from one Abm. Deyo to another to modern times. The lane mentioned as running into the woods is, we think, the turnpike of our day.

In the description of lot No. 5 mention is made of different hog pastures.

The description of lot No. 6 speaks of the pasture of the heirs of Daniel Hasbrouck and of the old dam [now the dam of Perry Deyo's ice pond].

In lot No. 7 mention is again made of hog pastures and of the addition here made to Granpere's lot on account of Granpere's lot on the other side of the Wallkill in the former division.

In the description of lots No. 8, 9 and 10 allusion is again made to hog pastures which lay along the western bounds of these lots. No. 8 was drawn by Hugo Freer, Jr., No. 9 by Simon DuBois and No. 10 by Josias Elting. Mention is here made of a lane, which must be the Shivertown road of the present day.

Lot No. 11 was drawn by Elias Ean, senior, for the Patentee's share of Anthony Crispell and is without doubt the farm which descended in the next generation to Elias Ean, Jun., and then to his son James Ean.

Lot No. 12 commenced at the bowery of Solomon Hasbrouck, which lay to the west. This was drawn by Johannes LeFevre for Granpere.

The division into twelve lots comprising the south division of the first tier was now concluded, the land being divided as far north as the present Middletown school house. Here a lane was located and twelve more lots laid out. The ground to the east was so rough and hilly that the lane was moved farther north.

Lot No. 1 of the second division commenced at the present Middletown school house. It extended along the lane, with the bowery of Solomon Hasbrouck to the west.

Lot No. 2, which was the only one lying on the west side of the present highway, is described as follows: "From the Great Hill and along the same as it runs northerly to the bowery of John Ean, deceased, to a mark on a rock, being marked for the said bowery; being sixty links from the southwest corner of the house of said Ean, then south forty-two degrees, east six chains and twenty-five links to a stone by the edge of the kill, by or near the Bontekous kill, then up said kill as it runs, easterly, including all the turnings and windings of the same to a stone standing on the end of lot No. 4, one chain and thirty-four links from the house made by Christopher Deyo." [This must be what is now the Edmund Rosa house.]

Lot No. 3 commenced on the north bounds of lot No. 1, on top of the Middletown hill. Here by the east side of the present road was still to be seen in modern times a stone set in the ground and marked with a figure 3.

Lot No. 5 was drawn by Jacob Hasbrouck, for the Patentee's share of Jean Hasbrouck. This lot is still owned in the family and is in woods except the western part, which is the Charles A. Johnston place.

Lot No. 6 was drawn by Petrus LeFevre and is now the property of Simon LeFevre.

In the description of lot No. 7, now the Dr. Green farm, it is simply said on the west that it runs along the old divided land. This lot was drawn by John Hasbrouck for the Patentee's share of Abraham Hasbrouck.

Lot 9 ran along the old divided land till it came to a little creek and land formerly of Christian Deyo, deceased; then through a little strip of undivided land. This was drawn by Hugo Freer, Jr., for the Patentee's share of Hugo Freer.

Lot 10 ran along old divided land to the land of Jacob Freer.

Lot 11 ran to the lane. [Is this the lane just south of the Bontecoe school house?]

Lot 12 ran along the old divided land of Hugo Freer to a stone set by the Great Creek, then along said creek to the line called Graham's line. [That is the line marking the north bounds of the Patent, run by Aug. Graham in 1709.] Then to the rock which lies at Patture's Killtje.

THE LAST DIVISIONS OF LAND IN THE PATENT

The last divisions of land in the Patent were made in 1762 and in 1772.

The division made in 1762 comprised the territory extending eastward from what is now known as the Put Corners road.

In the record of this division mention is made of the line run by Graham from the Esopus Island (now Pell's Island) to the rock at Patture's Killtje. The lots divided in 1762 extend east to the lots laid out in 1743 along the River, which extend three miles back from the Hudson into the woods. In this division in 1762 mention is made of 12 lots from the Fly to the mountain over the Swartz Kill. Mention is also made

of "one other parcel of land which is laid out for a place to build a church on and is added to said lot to be drawn with the same, lying on the east side of the little run that runneth out of Abraham Deyo's pasture." We can not from the description locate the spot reserved for the building of a church, but think it must have been about where Plutarch now is.

Ten years afterwards on the 28th day of November, 1772, the twelve men made the final division of lands in the Patent. The territory to be divided was cut up into 24 lots, one half of the number lying easterly of the second tier on the east side of the Big Meadow; also 12 lots lying along Graham's line at the Barrens, and bounded southerly by Graham's line, easterly by the River lots, northerly by lot No. 17 the lots over the Fly; westerly by No. 12 of the small lots along Graham's line over the Fly.

We are not familiar with the locality, but it must be somewhere in the central western part of the present town of Lloyd.

It is said that the tract usually called Pang Yang, lying about three miles north west of the present village of Lloyd, was never divided, probably on account of the poverty of the soil. This afforded the unique people called Pang Yangers opportunity to locate there. It is stated that they came from Dutchess county, probably about 1800. They were noted for their extreme poverty and general shiftlessness. At one time there were about 20 voters in Pang Yang. Gradually they moved to other places.

THE LAWSUITS OF THE DUZINE.

One of the two books of the Duzine is taken up almost altogether with an account of the law suits carried on in regard to the boundaries of the Patent. This litigation lasted

over half a century. It related mainly to the south bounds of the Patent and the location of Juffrou's Hook, which was mentioned in Gov. Andros' grant as the south east corner of the Patent.

In the grant of the patent the four corners are set down as Moggonck, Juffrous Hook. Raphoos and Tawaratague.

The tract was irregular in shape. It had a frontage of about twelve miles on the river and six miles on the mountains. Its north line was about eight miles long and its south line twelve miles in length.

The table rock at Paltz Point was reckoned in surveys as the starting point or Moggonck; the southernmost point of Pell's Island in the Hudson is Raphoos; the white, marked rock in the mountain, just west of Rosendale Plains is Tawartague. These points were never disputed; but the decision as to what spot on the River was Juffrous Hook was not arrived at until it had been 44 years in dispute and the final decision was a great disappointment to the New Paltz people. This was without doubt the most important legal contest ever carried on in New Paltz and able lawyers were employed. Blue Point, as it is now called, was finally determined in 1794 to be Juffrous Hook. The New Paltz people had claimed that Juffrous Hook was a spot half a mile further down the Hudson, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Milton.

Aug. Graham, surveyor-general, who made a survey and draft of the entire Patent in 1709, had designated this point as Juffrous Hook and marked a line of trees all the way thence to Moggonck. Cadwalader Colden had run the south line of the Patent in 1729 and his survey agreed with that of Graham. Fifteen years after this we have an intimation that trouble concerning the boundaries must be prepared for in the famous compact of 1744, in which the owners of the Patent, 34 in all,

bind themselves for fifteen years to pay all assessments made by the Duzine in defending the title of any owner. The next year the Duzine divided all the land along the Hudson, extending three miles back into the woods.

They commenced at the southeast corner of the Patent. The record in their book in the safe in our town clerk's office says that Lot No. 1 began "by a certain gully on the bank of the river, where a small run of water empties itself into the river and a tree marked with the letters P. L. [Paltz Limits] and several other marks, which tree stands on the north side of said gully. The house of Deni [Relyea] stands on the south side of said gully, which house, by said gully, is deemed and esteemed to be Juffrous Hook and we take it to be so likewise." In 1750 the litigation seems to have begun as is shown by several affidavits of that date still preserved in the town clerk's office. In 1752 the legal hostilities actually commenced. The same year another survey of the entire Patent was made. Charles Clinton was employed to do the work. He was paid £10 and his chainbearer ten shillings. Clinton's map, still preserved in the town clerk's office, is on parchment. It does not disturb Juffrous Hook and makes the total area of the Patent 39,873 acres. A beech tree on the river is set down as the starting point.

The following affidavits, made in 1750, give a presentation of the other side of the case and give also valuable historical information.

AFFIDAVIT OF PETER WINNE, NOW IN TOWN CLERK'S SAFE.

Examination of Peter Winne of the city of Albany, mariner, pursuant to an order of governor in council of this day, taken upon oath before me, Simon Johnson, recorder, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the city and county of

New York; this deponent saith that he hath no interest in ye patent called ye New Paltz, that he knows the point commonly called Juffrous Hook, that it lies in ye long reach between the Dance Chamber and Crom Elbow, that the said Point, so long as he can remember, which is upwards of 40 years, is ye point of land or high, rocky hill putting into ye river, that ye same point lyes northward of a valley where Mr. Dennis [Relyea] lived and, according to his judgment, is between half a mile and a mile distance from said settlement, that he knows not nor has heard of any other place between the settlement and point aforesaid called Juffrous Hook, that he does not know where the south bounds of the Paltz extends or terminates, that if he had seen a sloop lying southward or northward of the said point and any one had asked him where that sloop lay he would have answered below the point if she lay southward of the point; but if northward he would say above ye point of Juffrous Hook, and if abreast of ye point he would say opposite Juffrous Hook.

Cross examined by Mr. Abraham Hasbrouck; saith that he does not know nor hath not heard of a place to the southward of the point called Maagratramis, that if he in a sloop should lie south or north of the point of said Juffrous Hook and should be asked by any one where he had been at anchor he would say in a general way, at Juffrous Hook; but if asked, just at ye hook w'd say southward or northward. Even should he be half a mile or a whole mile on the one side or the other he would say that he had been at Juffrous Hook; but if asked particularly would answer as above said, that he don't know where the north bound of the land late of John Barberie is.

PETER WINNE.

Acknowledged and sworn to this 9th of August, 1750.

EXAMINATION OF ABM. DOW.

Abraham Dow of full age of the city of Albany, mariner, being examined in manner aforesaid, saith the same in substance as Peter Winne, only differing as followeth; that for 20 years he hath sailed the Hudsons river as skipper between New York and Albany, that should he in a sloop lye exceeding half mile distance south or north of ye point of Juffrous Hook and any one should ask him where he had lain he would say, above the hook or below the hook, but if within less than half a mile he would say, he lay at Juffrous Hook.

Cross examined by Mr. Hasbrouck:

If his sloop should lie opposite the settlement of Denie he would say, at Denie's or Juffrous Hook; if he were to show any one where Juffrous Hook was he would show the point extending furthest into the River.

ABRAHAM DOW.

Acknowledged and sworn to.

EXAMINATION OF JOS. TOMPKINS.

Joseph Tompkins of Ulster county, of full age, being examined, pursuant to an order of governor in council says that he hath no interest in the Paltz Patent, that he knows the point or hook called Juffrous Hook and hath known the same about 30 years, that there is a rocky part of ye point, putting out into Hudson's River, which rocky point he understands to be Juffrous Hook; that he knows of no other place called Juffrous Hook between the Crom Elbow and the Dance Chamber; that he was present and saw two old Indians and one young one show to Henry Vanderburgh, Col. Moore and some others a red cedar tree with ye top cut off and said that tree was ye Paltz bounds and that the Paltz land lay all to

ye north side of said cedar tree; that said cedar tree stood about three or four rods from ye river and on ye point that extended furthest into ye river; that so long as this deponent has known the hook aforesaid, being about 30 years he hath known a beech tree standing near Hudson's river about north-easterly from the house of old Dennie, just on ye north side of a gully there, ranging between the house and said tree; that the deponent saw the Paltz people sett out to run their line from that tree and that the owners of the Paltz land had, all the time he knew that country, claimed to that tree as their south bounds; that he never heard the place called Juffrous Hook, where the said beech tree stood; that he has not heard any part of ye bluff called Juffrous Hook, but the Point (except by ye Paltz people) and they said the Hook extended to the beech tree; that he believes the distance from the beech tree to Juffrous Hook may be about 50 chains.

Cross examined and being asked if he did not understand and believe when the cedar tree was shown to Mr. Vanderbergh and Col. Moore, as aforesaid, did he not understand that Col. Moore was executor of one of the Barberies and acted in behalf of children of Mr. Barberie, answered that he understood it so, for he heard Col. Moore say he must look after the estate and further saith that Mr. Vanderbergh, by order of Col. Moore, began at ye aforesaid cedar tree and run a line from thence to ye New Paltz line, but how far he run the line he can not remember; that when he first settled there on the Barberie land he saw a line of old marked trees extending from ye aforesaid beech tree ye whole length of Mr. Barberie's land, but whether further or not he don't know; that he heard and understood that old Mr. Dennie had liberty of ye Paltz people to clear land and till ye same on ye north side of the said line and that he did clear some land there by the said liberty

and that the said line was esteemed, as he had heard, the south bounds of the Paltz patent and further this deponent saith not.

JOSEPH TOMPKINS.

Sworn this ninth of August, Anno Dom, 1750, before me
S. Johnson.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM BEEKMAN.

Wm. Beekman of the city of New York, about 64 years of age, being examined and sworn pursuant to an order of governor in council of this day saith: That he hath no interest in ye Paltz Patent, that he knows the point commonly called Juffrous Hook, that it is a high bluff, extended into Hudsons river on west side; that about 48 years ago he was with his father on his sloop, that some of the Patentees of the Paltz were also on board on their passage, that the said Patentees showed this deponent's father and himself a red cedar tree standing on ye pitch of ye point called Juffrous Hook just by the water; said cedar tree the said Patentees said was the south bound of their patent—that the patent began there; the stump of which tree this deponent hath seen about eight years last past as he thinks, that he never heard of any other place called or pretended for the south bounds of the Paltz patent but the point of said Hook which extends furthest into said river; that on or near 40 years past he was in ye house of old Dennie, [Relyea] or about the beginning of his settle [settlement] that ye house as well as he remembers stood about half a mile or more distance from the point of Juffrous Hook and on the south side of said point, that the said Juffrous Hook and cedar tree, showed to him as aforesaid, lies between the Dance Chamber and Crom Elbow.

Cross examined by Mr. Hasbrouck the deponent saith that he never heard of any place at or near Juffrous Hook called Magatramis, that if he in a boat lay half a mile south or north of ye point of Juffrous Hook and should be asked where he had lain he would answer in like manner as Peter Winne in his examination hath answered ye like question; that Abraham Hasbrouck and Lewis Davo [?] and Abraham DuBois were the persons who showed him the cedar tree and Juffrous Hook as aforesaid, whom he understood were Patentees. Further, deponent saith not.

WM. BEEKMAN.

Sworn the 9th of August, 1750, before S. Johnson.

After 1750, the date when the above affidavits were made, there is an interval of 44 years, during which there are among the papers of the Duzine no accounts of the litigation except the names of the lawyers employed, the record of large sums of money raised to defend the Patent and the names of persons against whom ejectment suits were carried on. There were evidently lawsuits in regard to other boundary lines likewise, though these were of much less importance.

The first entry in the book of the Duzine in regard to these lawsuits is in 1752 when Johannes Hardenbergh is paid for the attorney £3 and Jonas Freer is allowed 8 shillings for payment to the sheriff for arresting a man; Jacob Hasbrouck and Josias Elting are paid for furnishing meat, drink, lodging and rum for surveyor and chainbearer when the New Paltz line was run and Josias Elting is allowed 6 shillings for "carrying a letter over the River to go to New York to the attorney."

In the same year, 1752, appears the names of the first attorneys employed, Abm. Lodge and Wm. Alsop, who received £5 each. Another entry shows that the Duzine paid the claim

of several gentlemen "for expenses they paid to treat Alsop and Mr. Lodge when they met at New York about a sute."

In 1754 the sum of £4 is subscribed and it is ordered that Josias Elting and Matthew Allen go to Kingston to deliver the money and letter to the skipper, to deliver the same to the attorneys in New York and the major part of the twelve men shall stand jointly with them to defend them if they become security for an order of ejectment begun against Isaac Tompkins in the possession of the New Paltz. Next follows an order to pay Wm. Smith £5 to carry on the ejectment suit against Isaac Tompkins.

In 1760 Louis Bevier is paid his bill for surveying part of the land in the Patents.

In 1773 an appropriation is voted of £30 as a retaining fee to defend the boundaries of the Patent and Capt. Noah Elting is allowed 8 shillings for going to confer with Mr. Clinton in behalf of the Twelve Men.

In 1780 the very large sum of £600 is raised by the Duzine and in the various items of expense appears a retaining fee of £200 for Egbert Benson who was a noted lawyer in those days.

In 1781 the sum of £50 is raised. In 1784 the sum of £25 is voted and in this case a suit against another man—Stephen Case, is mentioned.

In 1791 there is the further sum of £150 raised for carrying on the suits. In 1793 the Duzine voted to raise the sum of £200 to "defend the Patent" and they resolved to commence a suit for ejectment against Titus Ketcham and to defend the ejectment suit of Stephen Case against Peter Palmatier.

A committee consisting of Petrus Hasbrouck, Petrus LeFevre, Jr., Josiah Hasbrouck, Andries LeFevre and Daniel DuBois is appointed to look after these lawsuits and to procure persons and papers and they are to be allowed 8 shillings

a day for actual service in the county and 10 shillings a day when out of the county.

In 1794 we have a new chapter in the story of the litigation concerning Juffrous Hook—an affidavit on the New Paltz side of the case; also Judge Lewis' report of his charge to the jury and a letter from John Addison, lawyer for the Duzine, to Col. Josiah Hasbrouck intimating that a continuation of the litigation was practically hopeless.

AFFIDAVIT OF JACOB TURCK.

Jacob Turck being sworn deposes and says that he is upwards of 74 years of age, that when he was a boy about 12 years of age he went to New York with his mother, and the skipper showed him the house of Denie Ralyea for Juffrous Hook; that he commenced boating in 1744; that in going down and coming up the river he never knew any other place for Juffrous Hook; that the Point [Blue Point] was not then called the Hook, but was about a quarter of a mile to the northwards of Dennis' house; that when he came to anchor they generally ran round the point into the hook for shelter; never heard of the Point being called the Hook until the dispute between Wentworth and the Paltz people.

JACOB TURCK.

Sworn to this third of May, 1794, before me Mos. Ferris.

REPORT OF JUDGE LEWIS.

In the case of James Jackson, on the demise of Andries LeFevre, Jn. vs. Titus Ketcham in ejectment for lands in the town of New Paltz in the county of Ulster the single question of agreement of the parties submitted to the jury was the southern bounds of the patent of New Paltz.

The grant was made the 29th day of September, 1677 and is bounded on the south by a line run from the high hills called Moggonck to a certain point or hook in the River called the Juffrous Hook, lying in the long reach called by the Indians Magaatramis.

The plaintiff's deduction of title was admitted and it was agreed that Moggonck was the place now called Paltz Point on Shawangunk mountains, which left the jury to ascertain the single fact of which was Juffrous Hook, the plaintiff insisting that the Hook was the head of an inlet or bay of the Hudson's River, and the defendant that it was the middlemost of three points jutting into the said River about 50 chains north of the place set up by the plaintiff and forming the northern headland of the aforesaid bay.

To establish the reputation of the country as to this fact parol testimony was introduced on both sides, but the weight of evidence, arising from the number of witnesses, the facts they related, their means of information, and the definition of the terms Hook or Point was clearly and satisfactorily to my mind in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff gave in further evidence a line of old marked trees counting 85 years, extending from Moggonck to a beech stump, which in the memory of one of the witnesses had been also a marked tree and stood a little to the northward of the place set up by him for the Hook. This witness furthermore deposed that that beech tree was considered the south bounds of the Paltz by his father who lived near it; but the witness had not been at the place since the age of 14, until the view and his father died before he left the place. He was now 80 years old. No evidence was given of the occasion on which those trees were marked or by whom it was done.

The plaintiff next introduced a patent of the 12th of May, 1748, to Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre for lands lying south of and adjoining to the line by him set up, recognizing the line of old, marked trees as the south bounds of the patent of New Paltz. This recognition was, however, nearly in the terms of the petition on which the patent was granted the petitioners, showing that the lands applied for were adjoining those of New Paltz and Elting and LeFevre were both proved to have been at the time of the last mentioned grant proprietors in the Paltz patent. Evidence was next given of sundry possessions, seven or eight in number, under the Paltz title, north of the line set up by the plaintiff, none of which exceeded 33 years and few which reached that period. A patent to Jacob and Abraham Hasbrouck and others of June 20th, 1753, recognizing the old line of marked trees and the corner of Noah Elting's lot therein, but without mentioning it as the bounds of the Paltz patent, closed the testimony on the part of the plaintiff.

The defendant showed that these last mentioned patentees were also proprietors in the Paltz patent and closed his proof with the production of a patent of July 13th, 1751 to Hugh Wentworth for a tract of land, beginning at Hudson's River at the middlemost of three out jutting points commonly called Juffrous Hook or Point and running thence to Paltz point.

In summing up the evidence I observed to the jury that there was but a single point in the case on which they were to decide and that was where is Juffrous Hook; that the lights by which they must be guided were the words of the Grant, the meaning of the two governing terms Point or Hook, the parol testimony as to the place intended, the course of the southern boundary line as given in the grant, the recognitions to be met with in subsequent grants, the line of marked trees

and the different possessions. I observed to the jury that the description of lands in the subsequent patents introduced in evidence, could not be taken for recognition on the part of the government, first; because of the absurdity of supposing that the government would acknowledge both lines; secondly these grants, especially Elting's, like all the grants I have met with in the country, passed upon the petition of the party setting forth the bounds of the tract applied for and were therefore not to be considered as issuing *ex mero motre* but at the suit of the party; the descriptions for this reason as well as for his interest in the Paltz patent were rather his suggestions than the act of the Crown. Respecting the line of marked trees my observations were that its not being coeval with the patent showed that it was not run for the purpose of predicating the patent on it; that the circumstance of its being 33 years younger than the patent, it not appearing by whom or for what purpose it was run, the probability of its being an *ex parte* act, lessened considerably its weight in the scale of testimony.

It is not necessary for me further to detail the charge, having stated everything so far as memory serves me, (which is the only source, from the manner of conducting the examination) necessary for the plaintiff's purpose.

The verdict in my opinion was well warranted by the evidence and as satisfactory a one to me as ever I received in a contested cause.

JOHN MCKISSON, Clerk.

Dated, Oct. 30th, 1794.

LETTER FROM JOHN ADDISON.

John Addison of Kingston, the attorney who had conducted the litigation for the New Paltz people, wrote to Col. Josiah

Hasbrouck as follows, under date of Nov. 3d, 1794, enclosing Judge Lewis' report:

Sir: Inclosed is a certified copy of Judge Lewis' report in the case of LeFevre vs. Ketcham on the motion for a new trial. On hearing the report Mr. Van Vechten and myself are of the opinion that it would be a fruitless attempt to persevere in the motion for a new trial. You will perceive the judge's report is strong against us, and as our arguments would be tested by the report only, it would contradict the strength of every argument we would bring forward. How far the Judge is right or wrong the Trustees may in part judge as well as we. In the present instance his opinion would prevail; at least would have a strong operation against us. Whatever determination the Twelve Men shall see fit to take in future shall be faithfully attended to by their most obedient

JNO. ADDISON.

Josiah Hasbrouck, Esq.

It is not probable that the Duzine continued the litigation concerning Juffrous Hook.

In 1796 appears the following entry: "Memorandum: that the twelve men have been paid for defending the ejection brought by Titus Ketcham against Geo. Wurts, Simeon Low, Gilbert Saxton, David Saffer, Joseph Coddington and Peter Green, £151, 11s 7d which money has been paid by Peter LeFevre, Jun. [grandfather.]

The book of the Duzine contains accounts of the further expenditures of large sums of money from time to time in defending the Patent though it is not stated what portion of the boundary line was in dispute and it is quite certain that there was no further litigation concerning Juffrous Hook.

In 1796, appears an entry showing that Aaron Burr had been paid £20 for his services as attorney.

In 1798 the sum of £200 is called for to defend the boundaries of the Patent and each of the Twelve Men proceeds to raise his proportion of that sum.

In 1801 appears another call for money to defend the Patent and £400 is the amount needed.

In 1804 there is an entry on the other side of the account and Philip Elting paid the Twelve Men £48 received of Titus Ketcham.

In 1809 there is reference made to a suit between New Paltz and Marbletown concerning the boundary line. It is not stated how the suit terminated, but the writer remembers having heard when a child that the Duzine employed Aaron Burr as their attorney and that they won the case.

After this date there is no entry of any importance but merely the mention each year of the names of the twelve men elected until in 1824 when the record stops altogether, showing that the elections of the Duzine had ceased. The fact that there are a number of blank pages following the last entry of names show that the record had not been transferred to another book.

The very last record in the book follows the usual phraseology and is as follows: "At the annual town meeting of the free holders and inhabitants of the town of New Paltz on the first Tuesday of April, 1824, the following persons were chosen and elected by plurality of the votes of the freeholders and inhabitants in pursuance of a certain instrument of writing made for that purpose: For the patentee's share of Jean Hasbrouck, Jacob J. Hasbrouck; for the patentee's share of Abraham Hasbrouck, Samuel Hasbrouck; for the patentee's share of Louis DuBois, Philip Elting; for the patentee's share of Anthony Crispell, Elias Ean; for the patentee's share of Simon LeFevre, Matthew LeFevre; for the patentee's share

of Andries LeFevre, Peter LeFevre; for the patentee's share of Hugo Freer, Elias Freer; for the patentee's share of Christian Deyo, Benjamin H. Deyo; for the patentee's share of Peter Deyo, Wm. Deyo; for the patentee's share of Louis Bevier, Samuel DuBois; for the patentee's share of Abraham DuBois, Ezekiel Elting; for the patentee's share of Isaac DuBois, Daniel DuBois." To the list of persons chosen as the Duzine for that year is added the usual statement that all accepted the position.

This ends the record of a most extraordinary body of men, whose existence continued from 1728 until 1824, a period of very nearly 100 years. As far as their records show the only power they exercised was in the government of undivided land, the division of lands, the raising of money to defend the title and the employment of lawyers for the purpose, but there is reason to think that they performed other duties not recorded in the books that have come down to us and of which probably no permanent record was made.

CHAPTER IV

THE PATENT GRANTED TO NOAH ELTING AND NATHANIEL
LEFEVRE.

In 1747 George II being King and George Clinton Captain-General of the province of New York, there was granted to Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre a patent for three tracts of land comprising about 2,500 acres, lying south of the Paltz Patent and to a great extent between the Paltz Patent and the patent granted in 1688 to Louis DuBois. This territory or a great part of it had been at one time supposed to be within the bounds of the Paltz Patent. It had been however partially and perhaps wholly granted by patent to Capt. John Evans and this patent subsequently revoked.

In the Memorial House are two maps, long preserved in the Patentees' trunk, showing the south bounds of the Paltz Patent and showing also the other small patents, which had been granted along its southern line. It was finally decided that the south bounds of the Paltz Patent was a straight line from Table Rock at what is now known as Sky Top, to the Hudson river at Juffrou's Hook. The patent to Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre is among the papers of the late Edmund Eltinge. It is on broad parchment, with the great seal of the province of New York attached. This seal is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. On one side is a figure representing Indians on their knees before a white man, on the other side is a lion rampant. The patent is as follows:

George the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: whereas our

loving subjects Noah Elting and Nathaniel Lefever, did by their humble petition, presented to our trusty and well beloved George Clinton Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of our province of New York and territories thereon depending in America, vice-admiral of the same and vice-admiral of the Red Squadron of our fleet. In Council on the fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, pray our letters-patent for three thousand acres of two or more pieces or parcels of vacant lands vested in us, lying and being in the county of Ulster, adjoining to the lands of the township of New Paltz and the lands of the petitioners, or for so much thereof as upon a survey should be found vacant and unpatented, which lands are part of the lands formerly granted to Capt. John Evans, the patent whereof has been since vacated and the lands reassumed and the said petition having been then and there read and considered by our Council of our said province did afterwards, to-wit on the eighteenth day of March aforesaid, humbly advise our said Governor to grant the prayer thereof. Wherefore our said Governor in obedience to our Royal instructions for that purpose together with Archibald Kennedy, Esquire, Surveyor-General of our said Province and Cadwalader Colden, Esq., Surveyor-General of Lands for our said Province, three of the Commissioners appointed by our Royal instructions, for the setting out of all lands to be granted within our said Province have set out for the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel Lefever all those three certain tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Ulster, being part of the land formerly granted to Capt. John Evans as aforesaid, the patent of which has been long since vacated and the lands reassumed, the first of which tracts begins at a stake with a heap of stones round it, standing in a line of

Old Marked Trees that runs south fifty-two degrees east from a point on the top of the Mountains commonly called Paltz Point, which line is the south bounds of the Patent of New Paltz and the said stake or place of beginning is sixty-seven chains from the Wallkill or Paltz river, measured along the said line And this tract runs from the said place of beginning along the said line of Old Marked Trees, south fifty-two degrees west ninety chains and fifty links to the land granted to Anne Mullender; then along the line of the same land and of the land granted to Hugo ffrere northwest one hundred and fifty chains to the land granted to Cornelius DuBois and Ruloff Elting, then along their line north forty-nine degrees east thirteen chains and north fifty-six degrees and forty minutes west eighty-eight chains to the land granted to Louis DuBois and then along his bounds to the place where this tract first began containing one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres and the usual allowance for highways.

The Second of the said tracts begins in the said line of Old Marked Trees One hundred chains from the northeast corner of the same tract at an Elm tree marked with three notches on four sides and X on the south side standing in the south end of a small swamp and on a flat rock lying even with the ground and marked with the letters I E and this tract runs from thence along the said line South fifty-two degrees east sixty chains; then south twenty-five degrees west ninety chains; then north seventy-two degrees west fifty-eight chains and then north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and ten chains and forty links to the place of beginning containing five hundred and sixty acres and the usual allowance for highways.

The Other of the said three tracts lies on the west side of the Paltz River and begins on the said south bounds of the

New Paltz Patent (being the said line that runs south fifty-two degrees east from the said point on the Mountains) and at the northwest corner of the land granted to Lewis DuBois and runs from thence along the said line north fifty-two degrees west sixty-four chains and forty links thence south forty-six degrees west twenty-nine chains to another line of marked trees, running from the said point on the mountains, about south thirty-seven degrees east being the line that was formerly reputed to be the bounds of the said Paltz Patent and which is the north bounds of the land then granted to Mr. Richard Nicholls as it was surveyed and laid out for him; then along the said line south thirty-seven degrees east ninety-seven chains to the said tract of land granted to Lewis DuBois and then along his bounds to the place where this tract first began, containing three hundred acres and the usual allowance for highways which said three tracts or parcels of land contain in the whole two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine acres and the usual allowance for highways and in setting out thereof our said Commissioners have regard to the profitable and unprofitable acres and have taken care that the length of the said tracts or either of them doth not extend along the banks of any River otherwise than is conformable to our Royal Instructions for that purpose as by a certificate thereof under their hands bearing date the ninth day of May instant and entered on record in our Secretary's office in our city of New York may more fully appear, which said three tracts or parcels of land set out as aforesaid according to our Royal Instructions we being willing to grant to the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel Lefever, their heirs and assigns: Know Yee that of our Especial Grace, certain knowledge and meer motion we have given, granted, ratified and confirmed doe by these presents for us our heirs and successors

give, grant, ratify and confirm unto the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel Lefever, their heirs and assigne, forever, all the said three tracts or parcels of land so set out marked, bounded and described as is above expressed concerning the same Together with all and singular the woods, underwoods, trees, timbers, pastures, meadows, swamps, waters, water courses, Rivers, brooks, riverlets, runs and streams of water, fishing fowling, hunting, hawking, Mines and Minerals of all sorts whatsoever (except Gold Mines and Silver Mines) which now are standing, growing, lying, being or to be found or at any time hereafter shall be standing, growing, lying or found in or upon the above granted land or any part thereof or within the bounds or lines of the same, And all profits, liberties, privileges heriditaments, appurtanances whatsoever to the same lands and premises or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining, and all our estate, right, title, interest, possession, benefit, claim and demand whatsoever of in and to the same lands and premises and any and every or part thereof and the revenue or revenues, remainder or remainders, of all and singular the said premises, Except also and always revenues out of this our present grant to us our heirs and successors for ever all trees of the diameter of twenty-four inches and upwards at twelve inches from the ground for masts for our Royal Navy and also all such other trees as may be fit to make planks, knees and other things necessary for the use of our said navy only, which now are standing, growing or being or at any time hereafter shall be standing or growing or being in or upon the above granted lands or any part thereof with full liberty and license for any person or persons whatsoever by us our heirs or successors to be thereunto especially appointed, under our or their sign manuel, either with or without workmen—Wag-

gons Carts or any other carriage to enter and come into and upon the said lands and every or any part thereof and then to fall, cut down and root up, hew, square and saw, work up, have, take and carry away the same for the uses aforesaid. To have and to Hold all and every the three tracts and parcels of land, hereditaments, mines, minerals and premises with their and every of their appurtenances by these presents granted, ratified and confirmed or intended to be hereby granted, ratified or confirmed, except as hereinbefore excepted unto the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFever, their heirs and assigns to their only proper use and behoof of the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFever their heirs and assigns forever, to be holden of us our heirs and successors in free and common socage as of our Manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, within our Kingdom of Great Britain, Yielding, rendering and paying therefor yearly and every year forever, unto us, our heirs and successors at our custom house in our city of New York unto our or their collector or Receiver General then for the time being on the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Lady Day the yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence for each hundred acres of the above granted lands and in proportion for any larger quantity thereof (the land allowed for highways only excepted) in lieu and stead of all rents, services, dues, duties and demands whatsoever on the above granted lands, mines, minerals, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof Provided always and upon condition that if our Grantees, the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFever or one of them, their or one of their heirs or assigns shall not within three years, next ensuing the date hereof plant, settle and effectually cultivate at least three acres of every fifty acres which are capable of cultivation, or if our

APPENDIX



said Grantees or either of them, their or either of their heirs or assigns or any other person or persons, by their or any of their privity, consent or procurement, shall set on fire or burn the woods on the said land or any part thereof (so as to destroy, impair or hinder the growth of any of the trees that are or may be left for masts, planks, knees or other timber for use of our Royal navy) that then and in either of those cases this our present grant and everything therein contained shall cease and be void; anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding, Declaring nevertheless that nothing in these presents reserved or contained shall or ought to be construed to extend or be intended to prohibit or in any wise hinder our said grantees or either of them their or either of their heirs or assigns or any of them from such burning of the woods or cutting down or falling of the trees that are or shall be growing or being on the above granted lands or any part thereof as shall be necessary or conducive to the clearing and effectual cultivating of the same lands or any part thereof or to or for their own use or uses, And we hereby further declare that by the said burning of the woods is only meant and intended that our said grantees, their heirs and assigns are to be restrained only from setting fire to and burning any timber and trees whilst they are standing and growing upon the above granted lands or any part thereof And we likewise declare that the preservation of all trees of the diameter of twenty-four inches and upwards at twelve inches from the ground for Masts for our Royal Navy, and of such other trees as may be fit to make planks, knees and other things necessary for the use of our said navy is not nor ought to be construed to hinder our said grantees or either of them, their or either of their heirs or assigns from clearing or effectually cultivating the above granted lands or any part

thereof And we do moreover of our Certain knowledge and meer motion consent and agree that this our present grant being entered on Record as is hereafter particularly expressed shall be good and effectual in the law to all intents constructions and purposes against us our heirs and successors, notwithstanding any misentering, misnaming or other imperfections or omissions or in any wise (word not legible) the above grantees or intended to be hereby grantees lands, mines, minerals and premises or any part thereof.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed and the same to be entered on Record in our said Secretary's Office in one of the Books of Patents there remaining Witness our trusty and Well Beloved George Clinton our Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of our Province of New York and territories thereon depending in America, Vice Admiral of the same and Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of our fleet, at our fort George in our city of New York the twelfth day of May, in the twenty first year of our reign and in the year One Thousand seven hundred and forty Eight.

Recorded in the Secretary's Office for the province of New York in Lib. Patents began in the year 1739 pa. 250.

GEO. BANYAR, *Secretary*.

CHAPTER V

PAPERS IN TOWN CHEST IN 1749.

In the Book of the Duzine appears the following:

Memorandum of the papers viewed the 9 day of December,
1749.

The town order.

The survey of Cadawalader Colden, Esq.

The Indian Deed of the Paltz Patent.

The one paper where the division of Patent is written (3
Tiers).

The Patent of the New Paltz.

A certificate of Magonck, signed by Joseph Hasbrouck, J.
Hardenbergh and Roelif Eltinge (Justices of the Peace).

A petition to the Justices at Kingston.

To several receipts of quit rent.

A receipt of Wm. Eltinge.

An order of the King's fence.

A paper where the division of lands is made on and where
the roads must go.

To one other paper of land divided ye 1705.

To town cash, £0 2s 4d.

The above papers were left in the town chist with the said
money the date aforasaid.

The chist was ordered to Jacob Hasbrouck, with the papers
here above mentioned, as witness his hand.

JACOB HASBROUCK.

The key was ordered to Noach Elting, as witness his hand.

NOACH ELTING.

SOME OLD-FRENCH PAPERS

A number of documents in archaic French have long been in our possession.

These papers are mostly difficult of translation because of bad penmanship, bad spelling and ungrammatical construction. They are, almost altogether, from the Freer collection and have come down from Hugo Freer senior, son of the Patentee of the same name.

These documents are not of importance in themselves, but are of interest because they bear the signatures of certain of the earliest settlers in New Paltz and vicinity, which we have not found elsewhere. They also throw a little light on the usages and manner of life of the residents here in the old days and also show that there were business relations between the people of New Paltz, Minisink, Kingston and New York, when almost all the intervening country was a howling wilderness.

First on the list is a paper in good, plain handwriting, but not dated, signed by Moyse Cantain, who came to New Paltz about 1690, married Elizabeth Deyo, widow of Simon LeFevre and had one son, Peter, who is the ancestor of the Cantaine family.

This paper is endorsed in Dutch, "Quittance van Moses Cantin." It is as follows:

"Je sousine et reconnois avoir receus de Huce Frere leneperre dix sequiple [schepels] de fromant dune part dune vache que granpere doyo leuy avoit misautre main. Don je le tien quit moy.

Moyse Cantain.

TRANSLATION

I undersign and acknowledge having received from Hugo Frere ten schepels of wheat on the one part for a cow which

grandfather Deyo had put in on the other hand. I give this receipt.

Moses Cantain.

Next we have a letter and a receipt with the signature of Jaque Caudebec, who was one of the two Huguenots, who with five Hollanders, built a fort at Minisink in what is now Orange Co. at Cuddeback in 1690 long before there was any other settlement in what is now Orange county except that at Plum Point, and these papers contain reference also to Peter Guimar, the other Huguenot at Minisink, whose wife was the daughter of Jean Hasbrouck of New Paltz and also speak of Benjamin Prevoost. The letter and receipt are in a plain, bold hand. The letter is as follows:

“Mons. Hugue Frere: Vous maves promis de remettre entre les mains de Mes. pitre Guimar le pimant de ce que vous me debes et vous ne laves pas fait et je vous prie de le faire ou autrement. Je seray contrain Don agir a utrement fait par moy.

J. Codebec.

TRANSLATION

Mr. Hugo Frere: You have promised to deliver into the hands of Mr. Peter Guimar the payment of that which you owe me, and you have not done it. I beg you to do it, or otherwise I shall be obliged to act in some other manner. Made by me.

J. Caudebec.

Next comes another paper with the signature of J. Caudebec acknowledging the receipt of the amount owed. It is as follows.

Je sousigue Jaque Caudebec demourant au Mennesin en la county of Ulster certifie a tous quil appartiendra que Hugue Frere, demourant au Nouveau Palle en la surdit county ma en-

tirement et pleinment payer et satisfait pour toutes les dette quil devoit a mon beaupere Benjamin Prevost dont Je le tient quitte et tous autres jusques a ce jourdhuy 12 jour de mars, 170 7-8.

TRANSLATION

I the undersigned Jacob Codebec, living at Minisink in the county of Ulster, certify to all whom it concerns that Hugo Frere living at New Paltz has paid and satisfied me entirely and fully for all the debts which he owed to my father-in-law (or stepfather) Benjamin Prevost for which and all others I give receipts.

Made to-day the 12th day of the month of March 170 7-8.

J. Codebec.

The very oldest paper in the collection is a receipt from Abraham LaMater in 1677, but the writing is so bad that no one as yet has been able to translate it.

Hugo Freer, senior, bought a great deal of land from one and another and was not always able to pay promptly. He bought of Jean Cottin the real estate which the New Paltz people had presented Cottin while teaching school here. The letter of which we give a translation below is in good French and must have been written shortly after Cottin's removal from New Paltz to Kingston:

Hugo Frere, I know that you are paying everywhere, and you can pay me also. You pay your new debts and you leave me behind. Try not to make me the subject of your extravagant (outlay). Make me some payment. You have been owing me for a long time. I cannot wait longer.

I am your affectionate

Jean Cottin.

Kingston, fifteenth June, 1703.

There is a receipt from Monsieur Valleau, a merchant at Kingston, for a cask of molasses, paid for by 18 lbs. of flax (seed) and in 1699 a receipt in full from Marie Valleau, probably the widow of the above mentioned merchant as follows:

Je subsigne & confesse avoir Receu de hugue frere senior La Somme de tout se quil me denoit & somme quitte Jusques a present en Soy dequoy J'ay Signe le present acquit.

A Kingston Ce 26 May 1699.

TRANSLATION

I undersign and acknowledge to have received from Hugo Frere senior the sum of all that he owes me in full up to the present (time) in faith (evidence) of which I sign the present discharge (receipt).

May 26, 1699.

Mary Valleau.

There is also a memorandum in French of store goods purchased of Pierre Morin in New York in Oct. 1706; a receipt in 1717 from a New York merchant for 16 pounds for a hog-head of rum; a credit for 53 pounds of butter at 7 pence a lb. and also a credit for beeswax; a receipt in full from Pierre Morin of New York in English in Oct. 1716; also a bill of goods in English from a New York merchant in 1731, including a large copper kettle, a box of goose shot, 1-2 a box of swan shot, an iron pot, a heading chisel, a frying pan and 30 pounds of nails.

There are also papers showing business transactions with Dutchess county people; a receipt in behalf of Robert Livingston in 1713; a receipt for 100 guilders in Dutch in 1706 from Peter DuBois nephew of Louis DuBois, the New Paltz Patentee. (Peter was at that date still in Kingston, but about that

time moved to Fishkill); a bond to Leonard Lewis in Poughkeepsie in 1732; a receipt from Jonas LeRoy of Dutchess county dated 1730; a receipt in French for 70 francs dated in 1704 from Mary Hasbrouck, widow of Isaac DuBois, who signs her maiden name, as it is also written in another French document in 1703, relating to the first apportionment of lands in the village. (We also find Elizabeth Deyo, widow of Simon LeFevre, signing simply her maiden name to a legal document in 1689.) There is a receipt with the signature of Abraham DuBois, the Patentee, dated in 1710 for 1 pound 10 s 6 d 3 farthings; a memorandum in French, dated in 1709, signed by the following children of Hugo Frere, the Patentee: H. Frere, Maria Frere, Jacob Frere, and Sara Frere stating that "We have sold to our brother Jean the house of our father for 70 pieces of eight." Then follows the statement, "I, Jean Frere, acknowledge the purchase."

THE GREAT FENCE.

One of the first enterprises undertaken after the settlers at New Paltz had erected the log houses for their humble homes was the construction of a great fence. The first mention we find concerning this fence is in 168 $\frac{3}{4}$ when an application is made to the court in session at Kingston for permission to buy land of the Indians and the statement is made that "we must keep a great fence between us and the Indians."

Now a fence, no matter how great and high, is not built to keep painted Indian warriors from making incursions into the settlement and the record goes on to say that "the Indians are disposed to sell us their land to the New Indian Fort," which was fourteen miles to the south, where the fight had taken place and the captive women and children had been rescued twenty years before. Although the court granted

permission the land was not purchased, neither do we find any further information of the fence until twenty-eight years afterwards.

Then we have in the "New Paltz Orders," general directions, in broken English, for building a fence about a dozen miles in length and including that portion of the valley of the Wallkill lying within the bounds of the Patent. The record says that at a general meeting of the inhabitants to "conclude concerning all our fences of the land as also of the pastures," the following action was resolved upon: "First of all we shall begin to ye kill or creek next of Solomon DuBois, to ye Aest of sd Solomon and then the fence shall run to ye bounds of Abraham DuBois and then along a run of water and then to the pasture of Louis Bevier and the sd fence is to be made of three rails and three and fifty inches high and then ye sd Louis Bevier is obliged to make and repair a good and sufficient fence along his pasture to ye East until he comes to Abraham DuBois and then Jacob Hasbrouck shall make or have a good sufficient fence of the same high as here above mentioned until he comes to the pasture of Daniel DuBois near of the tourelle or neest and then the gate shall be set according as it is ordered or concluded."

Before proceeding further we will say that the object of this fence was of course to prevent the stock from straying too far into the woods. The fence commences, as is stated, on the east side of the Wallkill, near the residence of Solomon DuBois, who lived near where Capt. W. H. D. Blake now resides, about two miles south of the village. Abraham DuBois, the Patentee, seems from this account to have owned land near the mouth of the Plattekill, perhaps including the tract where his son-in-law Roelif Elting afterwards built his house, near the Edmund Eltinge place. Then the fence ran

along "a run of water" probably the brook that runs through the southern part of our village at the brickyard. Then certain of the proprietors are directed to make or repair the fence and the pastures of Louis Bevier and Daniel DuBois are mentioned. Then it is directed that the "New Paltz town" shall build the fence until it comes to the village gate, which it is evident was just below where the old Normal school building stood. Next we have directions for building the fence from the "Landing place," a few yards north of the village gate, to the "erf" of John Hasbrouck.—John (Jean) Hasbrouck the Patentee built what is now the Memorial House and an "erf" means a large garden spot. Along the village street (now Huguenot street) and between the "erfs" a good and close fence is ordered from the Landing place at the south end of the street to the house of Hugo Freer at the north end of the street.

Next mention is made in the "New Paltz Orders" of the fences of the Creupelbos (newly cleared land) lying north of the village. These fences were to be of six rails and fifty-three inches high. Beyond this all the way to the residence of Abraham Freer, who had been living for at least four years on the north bounds of the Patent, half a mile this side of Perrine's Bridge, a bush fence, three rails high is ordered.

Next the directions for fence building are changed to the west side of the Wallkill at the "long bontecoe" that is no doubt what is called "great bontecoe" in our day at James E. Deyo's. Next the account speaks of the "petit macos or little bontecoe" that is what has been since known as "Klina Bontecoe," at the R. V. N. Beaver place and says that after two years the fence shall be changed and set "along the mountaing in ye best convenient place that we think suitable and then will be joined to the high bridge (Humpo) fences

and from the said bridge to the kill or kreke near Solomon DuBois, to the west." This portion of the fence is ordered to be three rails high.

Now here we have directions for a fence on both sides of the Wallkill, placed probably above high water mark, intended no doubt to keep the stock from straying too far into the wilderness.

Once afterwards we find mention of this fence. In the document with the signature of Cadwallader Colden dated in 1729, establishing the line between the New Paltz and the lands of Solomon and Louis DuBois, Jr., he speaks of a stone that "lyes between the fence at the lands of the said New Paltz and the lands of the said Solomon and Lewis DuBois." Some time afterwards it was found that the lands of the New Paltz patent did not extend all the way south to the Louis DuBois patent, but that has nothing to do with the building of the fence.*

. SOLDIERS IN THE EARLY COLONIAL PERIOD.

In Volume II of the Colonial Series as published by Hugh Hastings, State Historian, appears some Ulster county military records of a very early period. Under the date "1686 or 1687" is given a "Lest of Tropers at Kingston" in which appear the names of Simon Lafare, anders Lafare and Jacob deboys. Next follows with the date 1687 a "List of Soldiers in Esopus" with the name Antonny Corpell and then with the date "1686 or 1687" a "Lest of the Company of fott in Kengstovn" in which are found the following names: Leftenant Abraham harbcerke, Sergeantt Lewes bevier, Petter Delow, aberm Deboe, aseck Debeo, defed Debeo, Solaman Debeo, hevger fare. It is evident that at this early date (less than ten years after the settlement of New Paltz) the

residents here were enrolled with those of Kingston. The names as enrolled were written down by some one who had not the least idea of how the surnames should be spelled. In the case of the LeFevre brothers the r in the last syllable should be v, which would make the name Lafave, as it is pronounced in French. By taking the Christian name and surname of the others together the names in the enrollment are seen to be intended for Jacob DuBois, Anthony Crispell, Lieutenant Abraham Hasbrouck, Sergeant Louis Bevier, Pierre Deyo, Abram DuBois, Isaac DuBois, David DuBois, Solomon DuBois, Hugo Freer. This list includes all the patentees except Christian Deyo, Louis DuBois and Jean Hasbrouck. The first named was dead. The two latter were too old. This list also includes, besides the patentees, David DuBois, Jacob DuBois and Solomon DuBois, who had become of suitable age for enrollment after locating at New Paltz.

In his introduction to the appendix giving these Colonial Muster Rolls, State Historian Hugh Hastings says: "In 1687 the French invaded Seneca county, an act that was followed by the first invasion of Canada by the Colonists—war being declared between England and France in May, 1689." It is to be supposed that this enrollment was for actual and immediate service in the first invasion of Canada which took place in 1690. We presume therefore that the descendants of the men named are all entitled to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.

CHAPTER VI

THE WILLS OF THE OLD PEOPLE.

A great portion of the wills in the old days were not recorded or filed.

The will of Hugo Freer, the Patentee, in French, and part of the will of his son Hugo, in Dutch, are in possession of the writer and we have not found them on record anywhere. We have found two wills of Louis DuBois, the Patentee, filed with the clerk of the court of appeals at Albany. His third and last will is in Dutch dated in 1694 and is recorded in the Surrogate's office in New York. The will of Abraham DuBois, the Patentee, is to be found with the clerk of the court of appeals at Albany. Isaac DuBois, the Patentee, who died when he was about thirty years of age, probably left no will. The same was doubtless the case with the Patentees Andre and Simon LeFevre, as their heirs made a division of the property among themselves. One of the wills of Christian Deyo, the Patentee, and the will of Louis Bevier, the Patentee, the former in French, dated 1686 and the latter in Dutch, dated 1720, are recorded in the county clerk's office in Kingston.

The following is a list of wills of New Paltz Patentees or their descendants in the office of the surrogate at New York:

Abraham Dubois (Patentee), New Paltz, Ulster Co. Will proved 1731.

Jonathan DuBois (son of Louis Jr.), New Paltz; will proved Sept. 30, 1749.

Solomon DuBois (son of Louis the Patentee), New Paltz, Ulster county; will proved Feb. 15, 1759.

Philip DuBois (son of Isaac the Patentee), Rochester, Ulster county; will proved June 29, 1764.

Hezekiah DuBois, Sr. (son of Matthew), Saugerties, Corporation of Kingston; will proved May 26, 1767.

Isaac DuBois (son of Jacob), of the Green kill, town of Kingston; will proved Sept. 21, 1773.

Cornelius DuBois of the New Paltz (son of Solomon); will proved April 23, 1781.

Hendricus DuBois of the New Paltz (son of Solomon); will proved June 4, 1782.

Peter DuBois [?] of the Wallkill; will proved Sept. 15, 1781.

Josaphat DuBois (son of David), town of Rochester; will proved Jan. 17, 1784.

Roelif Elting of New Paltz (son of Jan of Kingston); will proved Jan. 13, 1747.

William Elting, Kingston; Feb, 13, 1743.

Jan Elting, Kingston; April 19, 1762.

Noah Elting, Precinct of the New Paltz (son of Roelif); Aug. 16, 1781.

Simon LeFevre, New Paltz (son of Andre and grandson of Simon the Patentee); July 2, 1748.

Jacobus Bevier, New Paltz, April 19, 1774.

Samuel Bevier (son of Louis the Patentee), New Paltz; April 17, 1759.

Samuel Bevier, Rochester, April 10, 1764.

Abraham Bevier, New Paltz, June 7, 1771.

Jonas Freer, New Paltz, April 1, 1775.

Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, New Burgh, Dec. 21, 1782.

Cousine Jacob Hasbrouck, of New Paltz (son of Jean the Patentee), Sept. 15, 1761.

In the county clerk's office at Kingston are found the wills of but a small portion of the New Paltz people of the first two or three generations.

We note the following:

The will of Andre LeFevre, eldest son of Simon the Patentee, is recorded at Kingston and dated in 1738. It gives to his wife Cornelia his negro man Charles and dower; gives to his eldest son Simon his pistols and holsters as his birth-right; gives him also his shoemaker's tools, his gun and his big French bible; gives to his son Matthew his wearing apparel and two bibles—one French and one Dutch; gives to his two sons his farming utensils, wagons, sleds and all his land; gives his seven daughters £400 to be paid by the brothers.

The will of Daniel LeFevre of Bontecoe, proved before James Oliver, first judge of Ulster county, Sept. 4, 1784, gives to his wife Catharine his negro woman Bet; also his whole estate real and personal during her lifetime or widowhood and after her demise gives to his son Peter his negro man John; also his real estate at Bontecoe, being his old homestead, with his land west of the Grote fly or big meadow, also his right in Grandpere's lot, also his clothing; to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Matthew LeFevre, his negro girl Margaret; to his daughter Maria, wife of Jonathan Deyo, his negro girl Dian; to his two daughters Elizabeth and Maria, his land on North River and at Plat Binnewater, also his household furniture except one bed and bedding; other personal estate to be divided equally between the three children.

The will of Jacob I. Hasbrouck, of Colebaugh, in the town of Marbletown, made in 1818, mentions his wife Sarah DuBois, gives to his eldest son Isaac his silver hilted sword and his bed and bedding; gives to his son Jacobus a certain mortgage and \$750; gives to his son Jacob I. the sum of \$2,500;

gives to his sons Josiah and Lewis each a lot of woodland and certain real estate in the town of Marbletown, but they must pay their brother Isaac \$100 a year; gives to his daughter Margaret land in Hurley. The rest of the testator's real estate is divided equally between his children, Wilhelmus, Jacobus, Cornelius, Jacob, Josiah, Louis and Abraham and his daughters, Margaret and Polly.

THE WILL OF HUGO FREER THE PATENTEE.

Nostre aide soit au nom de Dieu qui a fait le ciel et la terre. Amen.

Par devant Abraham Hasbroucq, Justicier de paix au apelle Comtes de Ulster et Louis Beviere et Jean Cottin demeurant au dit Palle comparu Hugue Frere, labourer, demeurant aussi au palle de sa pure et franche volonte estant tres saint d'esprit et d'entendement, sachant quel'heure de la mort est incogneue a tous les hommes desirant qu'apres son trespas tous ses enfans vivent en bonne union et concorde nous a declare sa volonte pour son testament pour a qui regarde tous ses biens, meuble et immeuble, premierement a dit que hugue Frere son fils aisnes aura dix pieces de huit pour son droit d'aisnes aussi a dit que trois de ses plus jeune enfans Jacob, Jean et Sara apres son trespas ils jouiront de toutes les terres et sa maison et tous ses parterre en fin de tous les immeujusques a ce que la dite fille Sara soit parvenue a l'age de seize ans sans payer aucune louage a leur autres frere et soeurs et apres que la dite fille Sara aura seize ans ils pourront partager tous ensemble tous les meuble et immeuble egalement apres quil auront payer toutes les dettes la reserve que sa fille Sara aura un lit de plume et un traver et deux couver et une vache et elle aura cecy hors de part et par dessus les autres et son fils Jacob aura un cheval a choisir dans son escurie. Il aura

le dit cheval hors de part et par desu les autres, et son fils Jean prendra aussy un cheval a choisir et ils aura aussy le dit cheval hors de part et par dessus les autres pareillement a leur autres freres et soeurs que ont pris cy devant chacun un cheval et Marie Frere une vache.

Le dit hugue Frere, testateur, establie et suplie son fils huge Frere de maintenir le bon droit et interest de ses freres et soeurs jusque a ce quils seront en age, les dit enfans Jacob, Jean et Sara jouiront aussy bien des meubles que des immeubles jusque specifies cy dessus.

Le dit testateur recommande tous ses enfans a la sainte protection du bon Dieu et qu'il le benis de ses benedictions, temporel et spiretuel.

Fait au palle le quatrieme jour de Januie mil six cens nonnante sept. 169 $\frac{1}{2}$.

MARQ X HUGUE FRERE.

JEAN COTTIN, temoin;

ABRAHAM HASBROUCQ, temoin;

LOUYS BAYVYR, temoin.

TRANSLATION.

May our help be in the name of God who made the heaven and the earth. Amen.

Before Abraham Hasbrouck justice of the peace at the Paltz, county of Ulster, and Louis Bevier and Jean Cottin living at the Paltz appeared Hugo Frere, laborer, living also at the Paltz, of his (own) pure and free will, being of sound mind, and understanding that the hour of death is unknown to all men, desiring that after his death all his children may live in good unity and concord has declared to us his desire for his testament in regard to his properties, moveable and immovable.

First, to wit that Hugo Frere his eldest son shall have ten pieces of eight as his birthright; also to wit that three of the younger children, Jacob, John and Sara after his death they will have all the lands and his house and all the garden plat, in a word all the fixed property, until the said daughter Sara shall reach the age of sixteen years, without paying any rent whatever to their other brothers and sisters, and after the said daughter Sara shall be sixteen years old they may divide equally among themselves all the household stock and the fixed property, after they have paid all the debts; with the reservation that the daughter Sara shall have one feather bed, one bolster, and two covers (blankets) and one cow, and she shall have these over and above the others; and his son Jacob shall choose from his stable a horse and he shall have the said horse, over and above the others; and his son Jean shall also choose a horse which shall be over and above the others, similarly to their other brothers and sisters who have taken each a horse, and Marie Frere a cow.

The aforesaid Hugo Frere, testator, appoints and entreats his son Hugo Frere to maintain the good rights and interests of his brothers and sisters until they are of age. The said children Jacob, Jean and Sarah will have the household things and the fixed property until the time specified above.

The said testator commends all his children to the divine protection of the good God and asks for the blessing of his beneficence, temporal and spiritual.

Made at the Paltz the fourth day of January, one thousand six hundred ninety-seven. 1697.

MARK X HUGO FRERE.

JEAN COTTIN, witness;

ABRAHAM HASBROUCQ, witness;

LOUYS BAYVYR, witness.

WILL OF JEAN HASBROUCK.

In the name of the Lord, Amen. Be it hereby known to everybody that to-day, the twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve, I the undersigned Jean Hasbrouck of the New Paltz, County of Ulster, Province of New York in America, being sound in body, as I walk and stand, and in full possession of my mind and memory, praised be the Lord for his mercy, considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death and the uncertain hour thereof, and desiring to put everything in order, make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking, annulling, declaring null and void all such testament or testaments, will or wills, heretofore made or executed, either verbally or in writing, and this alone to be taken for my last will and testament and no other. *Imprimus*, I commend my soul to God Almighty, my Creator, and to Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, and to the Holy Ghost, my Sanctifier, and my body to the earth whence it came, to be buried in a Christian manner, and there to rest until my soul and body shall be reunited on the Day of Judgment and enjoy the eternal gladness of immortality, which God by his grace has, by the sole merits of our Saviour, promised and prepared for all who sincerely believe in him in their hearts. *Second*, and concerning such worldly estate of lands, houses, negroes, goods, houses, cattle, accounts, gold, silver, coined or uncoined, etc., as the Lord has been pleased to grant far above my merits, I order, give and dispose as follows:

3rd. It is my wish and will that all my honest debts shall in due time be paid.

4th. I give to my son Jacob Hasbrouck and to his order or heirs all my land, lying within the boundaries of the patent of New Paltz, nothing excepted, with house, barn, and all

my other buildings thereon being and standing, also my wagons, ploughs, harrows and everything thereto belonging and also my two negroes named Gerrit and James; further, the gun and what belongs to it and the clothing of my deceased son Isaac Hasbrouck, and all my books excepting three hereafter bequeathed to my daughter Elizabeth; also one just half of the balance of my whole personal or movable estate, excepting what hereafter is bequeathed to my daughters Mary and Elizabeth, for which he shall turn over and pay as by these presents is hereafter directed, on condition that his oldest son shall first have for himself, his order or heirs, the piece of land lying between the land of Abraham Dubois and my daughter Mary along the Paltz on the South of it and at the north of the Paltz village.

5th. It is my will and wish that if my son Abraham Hasbrouck, who removed from this Province, should be alive and return here, then my said son Jacob shall deliver to him a good horse for his privilege of first-born and shall also give to him for himself, his order or heirs, one just half of my whole real estate as it has above been devised to my said son Jacob and my said son Abraham shall have nor make any further claim on my estate.

6th. I give to my daughter Mary and to her order or heirs the sum of fifty-seven pounds current money of New York due me from Abraham Rutan according to bond forty-two pounds and from Pieter Dubois according to bond fifteen pounds. I also give to her all that she has heretofore had from me, and she shall make no further claims on my estate.

7th. I give to Pieter Guimard, only son of my deceased daughter Hester, the sum of fifteen pounds current money of New York, which my said son Jacob is to pay to said Pieter Guimard, when he marries or comes to be twenty-one

years old, but if he should die before marrying or reaching the age of twenty-one, my son Jacob shall be relieved from paying said sum of fifteen pounds.

8th. I give to my daughter Elizabeth, her order or heirs, the sum of sixty pounds current money of New York, which I have now by me in cash and also my negro woman named Molly; also three books, one Testament, the Practice of Devotion and a book of sermons written by Pieter DuMollin and printed in the French language; also the just half of my whole personal or movable estate, excepting what hereabove has been bequeathed, on condition that when the negro woman Molly bears children, Jacob shall have the first daughter, but he must leave her with her mother until she is one year old.

9th. It is my wish and will that if my son Jacob should die without a child or children lawfully begotten by him, all that is hereby given to him shall go to my said two daughters Mary and Elizabeth, their order or heirs, to be divided between the two as follows: Elizabeth shall first have my house, barn, lot and the orchard behind the barn and the pasture-land, lying between the pasture of Abraham Dubois and my said daughter Mary and all the rest they, Mary and Elizabeth, shall share equally.

10th. It is my wish and will that if my said daughter Elizabeth should die without child or children, the share herewith devised and bequeathed to her shall go to my son Jacob and daughter Mary, their order or heirs, to be equally divided between them.

11th. It is my wish and will that, should my son Jacob and my daughter Elizabeth both die without child or children, the shares hereabove devised and bequeathed to them shall go to the two sons of my said daughter Mary, named Daniel and Phillip, and to their order or heirs, to be equally divided between them.

12th. I appoint as Executors of this my last will and testament my said son Jacob Hasbrouck and my cousins Andre Lefevre and Louys Dubois, demanding that this my last will and testament may be obeyed and carried out in every part. Thus done at my house on the day and year as above.

The mark of

JEAN **IHB** HASBROUCK (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and declared by Jean
Hasbrouck to be his last will &
testament in our presence,

ABRAHAM HASBROUCK,
ROELOFF ELTINGE,
ABRAHAM DOYO,
W. NOTTINGHAM.

[THIS WILL WAS PROVED 14TH AUG. 1714.]

LAST WILL OF LOUIS DUBOIS THE PATENTEE.

The last will of Louis DuBois as recorded in the Surrogate's office at New York is in Dutch dated March 26, 1694, and was proved July 13, 1697, with a codicil dated Feb. 22, 1698. The following is a translation:

In the Name of the Lord, Amen

Be it hereby known that on this seven and twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-four Louis dubois of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, being sound in body going and standing and in possession of his intelligence, reason and memory and having the full use thereof and considering the brevity and frailty of man's life, the certainty of death and the uncertain hour thereof; and being desirous to put all things in order, makes this his last will and testament in manner and form herein described revoking and hereby absolutely annulling every

present will and testament and the wills made and declared heretofore, whether spoken or written, notwithstanding any promise or clause to the contrary and that this shall be received as my last will and testament and none other.

First I commend my soul to Almighty God my Creator and to Jesus Christ my Redeemer and to the Holy Spirit my sanctifier and my body to the earth whence it came to be buried after the Christian manner and at the last day to enjoy the sole bliss of immortality, which God in grace has promised and prepared only through the merits of Jesus Christ for all those who truly unfeignedly repent and believe in Him. And concerning such temporal estate of land, houses, goods and debts as it has pleased the Lord far beyond my deserts to grant me I ordain and dispose of the same in the form herein described.

Imprimis (firstly) it is my will and desire that all my valid debts shall at the proper time be paid.

Secondly, I give to my wife Catrina deboys all my Estate of lands, houses, goods, debts, money, gold, silver, coined or not coined, or what further to my Estate belongs, to be used by her during her life and after my aforesaid wife's decease the aforesaid Estate shall then be available for the benefit of my Heirs hereinafter described, with this understanding nevertheless, that in case the aforesaid wife should marry again she would then be obliged to turn over half of the entire Estate to my heirs herein named.

Thirdly, I give to my eldest son Abram Duboys Six pounds in money as the right of seniority by birth without pretending beyond this on that ground. Fourthly, I give to my aforesaid son Abram DuBois or Heirs the lawful Eighth part of my entire Estate as being then, when a separation or division of the same should be made according to my order described above. Fifthly, I give to my son Jacob the lawful Eighth

part of my entire estate, as afore conditioned. Sixthly, I give to my son David or his heirs the lawful Eighth part of my entire estate, as above. Seventhly, I give to my son Solomon the lawful Eighth part of my entire estate, as before. Eighthly, I give to my son Lowies the lawful eighth part of my entire estate, as before. Ninthly, I give to my son Matthew the lawful Eighth part of my entire estate, as before. Tenthly, I give to the children that are left of the late Isaac duboys the lawful eighth part of my entire estate with this condition that in case the aforesaid children should come to die during their minority then said part shall be equally divided among my other heirs designated without any one else having any pretension on the same. Eleventhly, I give to the children of my daughter Sarah, having married Joost Janse, whether present or future, the lawful eighth part of my whole estate with this stipulation that my aforesaid daughter Sarah shall have and enjoy the usufruct or temporary enjoyment and profit thereof during her lifetime. Twelfthly, I appoint as Executrix of this my last will and testament my aforesaid wife Catrina duboyes ordaining and desiring that all that has been mentioned be deemed valid and held in value and caused to be so held. In attestation of the truth I have signed this at my home and sealed in the presence of witnesses in Kingston on the day and year as aforesaid. LOUYS DUBOIS.

Signed and sealed in presence of John Ward Steven, Walloon, W. DeMeyer.

CODICIL.

Be it hereby known to every one, that I undersigned Lowis duboys of Kingston in the County of Ulster, being sick in body, but in the full possession of my faculties and mind, praised be the Lord, on the 27th day of March, 1694, in the presence of Jan Ward Steven, Walloon, and Wm. de Meyer

as witnesses of the same made what shall appear to be my last Will and Testament, I hereby approving and confirming the same and desire that the same shall in all respects be followed up, with this change however as is here according to my desire expressed and described, to wit: Firstly, it is my will and desire, that my son Jacob Duboys shall have in right and in true possession the lawful half of my Farm that lies on the Hurley Piece between the land of Hyman and Jan Rosa and the land of Lammert Huyberse leaving him to dispose of the same according to his pleasure with this stipulation that my aforesaid son Jacob duboys shall be in duty bound to pay for the aforesaid land the quantity of one thousand and five hundred bushels of wheat. So also shall the aforesaid Jacob duboys use the other half of aforesaid land, hired, until my youngest son Matthew duBois shall have attained his majority and for the use of the same to pay sixty bushels of wheat per annum and I hereby declare that on this day I have transferred to my youngest son Matthew DuBois a house and ground in Kingston, a parcel of pasture-ground and the lawful half of my land that lies on the Hurley Piece according to the tenure of the aforesaid transfer and that my aforesaid son Matthew DuBois shall have to furnish and pay the quantity or amount of fifteen hundred bushels of wheat notwithstanding the aforesaid transfer mentions how that payment thereof shall be made. In third place, It is also my will and desire that the land bought by my son David of Jan Wood shall be paid out of my Estate whereas I have so promised my son David. 4th, It is my will and desire, That my sons Solomon Duboys and Loues Deboys shall have for themselves, in true and rightful ownership and to their order or for their heirs my land that lies in the vicinity of the Paltz, to wit the ground obtained of Coll Thomas Dongan

the 2nd day of June 1688 and to pay for the same the quantity of eight hundred bushels of wheat. 5, It is also my will and desire that my daughter Sarah, wife of Joost Janse, shall have in true and rightful ownership for herself and to her order or for her heirs a piece of land in the jurisdiction of Hurley adjoining the ground of Cornelis Cool and for the same to pay the quantity of seven hundred bushels of wheat, to understand that the woodland adjoining the aforesaid land is included with the same. Sixth, I declare that all has herein been specified agreeing with several papers written by my own hand and signed in presence of witnesses, desiring that the whole shall be perfectly followed up and carried out, only that in place of a thousand bushels of wheat touching Solomon and Lowies, this now shall be put at but eight hundred bushels, having thus done at Kingston at my house the 22nd of February 1698. LOUIS DUE BOIS.

Signed, sealed and declared by Lowies duboys to Be His Last Will and Testament in presence of William De Meyer, Jacob Rutsen, Jan Burhans, Mattij Slecht.

WILL OF DANIEL DUBOIS.

Son of Isaac the Patentee.

Nostre Commancement Soit au Nom de Dieu.

Soit Notoire a tous Ceux qu'il appartiendra qu'aujourd'huy le Siexieme Jour du mois D'aoust de L'an Mille sept Cent et vingt Neuf moy soub sine Daniel Dubois habitant du Nieu Paltz en la Conte de Ulster en la Province de Nieu York dans L'Amerique Estant en sante de Corps et d'Esprit Dieu en soit Loue; Feu que le Jour et L'heure de la Mort nous est Incertaine Dieu nous ayant Cache le Temps et le Moment qu'il s'est reserve a son Adorable Providence; C'est pourquoy aussy

J'ay voulu icy declarer par les presentes ma derniere volonte et Testament en la forme et en la Maniere Comme L'ensuit. Je Casse je Reucque J'annule et met a neant tout autre Testament que j'ay fait ou passe Soit de parolle ou par Escrit: il seront nul et de nulle valleur. Mais Celluy cy est et sera ma derniere volonte et Testament et non autre. Et Ainsy je Recommande mon Ame a Dieu mon Createur a Jesus Christ mon Sauueur Et au Saint Espt. mon Consolateur & Sanctificateur. Et mon Corps a la Terre d'ou il a Este pris Jusques a ce qu'il plaise a Dieu au Jour qu'il a destermine en son Conseil Esternel de Ressusciter nos Corps pour les reunir a nos Ames, afin que tous ensemble de jouir a jamais de la vie Eternelle et bien heureuse que Jesus Christ son fils nostre Seigneur nous a acquis par son sang qu'il a promis de donner a tous Ceux quy luy seront fidelle jusqu'a la Mort. Pour ce quy est de mes biens temporels qu'il a pleu a Dieu de me donner beaucoup plus que je n'ay merritte: Comme Terres, Maisons, Granges, frutiers, pastures et heritage; Cheueaus Bestes a Corne at autres Bestail; Or, Argent, monnoye ou autrement, Estains Cuyores, fers & ferrement, et tout autres Utencilles quy appartient a mon bien je donne et ordonne Comme il Lenssuit

Premierement, S'est mon Vouloir et volonte que toutes mes Ligitmes Debts Soit Payee en temps Conunable par mes Executeurs icy apres nommes.

2e. Cest aussy mon vouloir et volonte Expresse que ma femme Marie demeurera en la pleine possession et Jonissance de tous mes biens mouuable et jmmouvables apres mon desces pour en jouir paisiblement durant son veufage sans quelle soit obligee den rendre Conte a mes Enfars ny a personne quy que ce soit, Mais sy en cas quelle VinSent a se remarier, elle aura un tiers dans les reuenus de toutes mes terres aussy

elle aura une negresse trois ou quatre vaches trois Cheueaus et tous les meubles de ma maison pour sa vie durant et apres son desces ils reuiendront Et Seront a tous mes Enfants en general pour estre esgallement divise et partage parmy Eux et entre eux ; Ses pourquoy il faudra faire une juventaire.

3e. Item Je donne & Cest mon vouloir que mon fils aine Benjamin aura pour son droit d'ainesse toute ma monture de Cauallerie Excepte le Cheual sans pretendre pour Cette raison rien autres Choses.

4e. Item Jordonne Et cest ma volonte de donner tous mes biens meubles et jnmeubles mouvables et jnmouuables a mes six Enfants Elizabeth, Benjamin, Marie, Simon, Rachel, et Isaac a Eux et a leurs heritiers (Excepte Se quy est cy dessus donne) pour Estre Egallement partage entre eux Six Chacun d'eux une juste part ou portion.

5e. Item mais Sy en cas ma femme procee ou ait d'autres Enfants durant mon viuant ils divesront et partageront dans l'heritage avecq les Susdits heritiers jcy nommes Chacun d'eux et entre eux Egallement une juste part et portion.

6e. Item S'il arriuoit que ma femme fut Enceinte a mon Desces et tcouchat de fils on fille legitiment procee de moy alors ce fruit la doit partage dans tout l'heritage Jutement et egallement.

7e. Item Je veux et je desire que Sy quelques un de mes heritiers veulent vendre ou Change quelques parts ou portions d leurs heritage ils en donneront la preference tout premier a leurs freres et soeurs, mais Sy quelqu'un de mes heritiers viennent a mourir sans heritiers alors leurs part d'heritage sera partage Esgallement entre tous mes autres heritiers les Survuiant.

8e. Jappointe Et Estably pour Executeurs de ce mien Testament et derniere volonte non frere Phillippe Dubois mon

Oncle Jacob Hasbrocq et mon fere Pierre Cantin, Et ainssy je souhaitte & desire que le dit Testament Soit Suivi Entierement et de point en points et de tous points afin quin le tout S'accomplisse en bonne Ordre pour la paix et l'union de ma fammille Comme Estant ma derniere volonte et Testament. fait au Nieu Paltz le Jour et l'an Sy dedans, Escrit et mentionne.

Signe, scelle et prononce Estre ma derniere volonte & Testament.

DANIEL DUBOIS (Seal).

En presence des tesmoins Soubsignes

JEAN THEUENIN,
SAMUEL BEUIER,
STEPHUS. GASHERIE.

TRANSLATION.

Let our beginning be in the name of God.

Be it known to all those whom it shall concern, that to-day, the sixteenth day of the month of August of the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, I the undersigned Daniel DuBois, a resident of New Paltz in the county of Ulster in the province of New York in America, being well in body and mind, for which God be praised, seeing that the day and the hour of death is uncertain to us, God having hidden from us the time and the moment which he has reserved in his adorable providence,—Therefore, I have wished here to declare by these presents my last will and testament in form and manner as follows. I dissolve, I revoke, I annul and make void every other testament which I have made or passed, either by word or by writing: it shall be null and of no effect.—But this is and shall be my last will and testament, and none other. And thus I recommend my soul to

God my creator, to Jesus Christ my Saviour, and to the Holy Spirit my consoler and sanctifier, and my body to the earth from which it was taken; until it shall please God, in the day which he has determined in his eternal counsel, to raise our bodies; to reunite them to our souls so as together to enjoy forever life eternal and most blessed, which Jesus Christ his son our Lord has purchased for us by his blood; which he has promised to give to all those who will be faithful to him until death. As for my temporal goods, which it has pleased God to give me much more than I deserve, as lands, houses, barns, orchards, pastures, and heritage, horses, cattle and other domestic animals, gold, silver,—coined or otherwise,—tin cooking utensils, iron tools, and all other utensils which belong to my property, I give and devise as follows

First. It is my wish and desire that all my lawful debts be paid at a suitable time by my executors hereafter named.

2d. It is also my wish and express desire that my wife Mary shall live in the full possession and enjoyment of all my property real and personal after my death; to enjoy it peaceably during her widowhood without her being obliged to give account of it to my children or to any person whatever. But in case she shall happen to marry again she shall have a third of the revenue of all my lands, also she shall have one negress, three or four cows, three horses and all the furniture of my house, during her life; and after her death they shall return and shall belong to all my children in general, to be equally divided and shared among them and between them. Therefore it will be necessary to take an inventory.

3d. Item. I give and it is my wish that my eldest son Benjamin shall have for his right as eldest son all my cavalry equipments except the horse without claiming for that reason any other things.

4th. Item. I devise and it is my wish to give all my property real and personal to my six children—Elizabeth, Benjamin, Mary, Simon, Rachel and Isaac, to them and to their heirs (except what is above disposed of) to be equally shared among those six, each one of them an equitable part or portion.

5th. Item. But if my wife shall have other children during my life they shall share and have part in the inheritance with the aforesaid heirs here named, each one of them and among them equally a just part or portion.

6th. Item. If I shall have a posthumous child, then it must share in all the inheritance justly and equally.

7th. Item. I wish and I desire that if any of my heirs wish to sell or change any parts or portions of their inheritance, they shall give preference in the matter first to their brothers and sisters, but if one of my heirs shall happen to die without heirs then his part of the inheritance shall be divided equally between all my other heirs the survivors.

8th. I appoint and establish for executors of this my testament and last will my brother Philip DuBois my uncle Jacob Hasbrouck and my brother Pierre Cantine*; and thus I wish and desire that the said testament be followed entirely and in every respect in order that the whole may be performed in good order for the peace and unity of my family as being my last will and testament. Made at New Paltz the day and the year herein written and mentioned. Signed, sealed and pronounced to be my last will and testament.

DANIEL DUBOIS (Seal).

In presence of the undersigned witnesses,

JEAN THEVENIN [TEBENIN],

SAMUEL BEVIER,

STEPHUS. GASHERIE.

* Pierre Cantine was his wife's half-brother

From Mr. Gustave Anjou's book of Ulster county wills we condense the following in reference to the wills of Christian Deyo, Catharine Cottin, Matthew Blanshan, Roelofsen [Jan] Elting, Abraham Deyo and the joint will of Louis DuBois and his wife Catharine Blanshan.

The will of Matthew Blanshan appears among the Secretary's papers. It is dated Sept. 7, 1665. It begins by stating that before Matthew Capito appeared "Matthew Blanshan, born at the village of Neuville in the province of Artois." The will provides that his wife Magdalena Joris shall possess the whole estate here in America so long as she remains a widow, also "all the land in Artois" where the testator was born and in Armentiers and other places, she to keep the three minor children, Magdalena, Elizabeth and Matthew until they become of age or marry; when they marry she to treat the minor daughters as she did the daughters who are married.

The joint will of Louis DuBois and his wife Catharine Blanshan is found among the secretary's papers and is dated Oct. 13, 1670. It provides first that the minor children shall be educated until they can earn a living. If either of the testators, surviving the other, shall marry again, one-half the estate shall then go to the children, and in case of death one-fourth of the remaining half shall be divided among the children.

The will of Christian DuJou of Hurley (Christian Deyo, afterwards the New Paltz Patentee), is dated Aug. 10, 1676, shortly after his arrival in America and before his removal to New Paltz. It is in the Dutch language and is found in Liber B., Secretary's papers. The testator mentions the fact that his children Anna, Peter and Elizabeth are married, while Maria and Margaret are unmarried. He directs that the unmarried shall have the same as the married have had, that is,

100 rix dollars; Maria is to have 50 rix dollars worth of clothing; Margaret, being the youngest, is "to receive during her minority 70 rix dollars." The will provides "for Peter's wedding suit 15 rix dollars." The residue of the property is to be divided equally among the children. The will is witnessed by Hugo Freer and Louis DuBois. Ten years afterward in 1686-7 Christian Deyo made another will, which is recorded in the county clerk's office at Kingston.

The will of Catharine Cottin wife of Jean Cottin, whose first husband was Louis DuBois, is in French and dated Sept. 22, 1702. It provides among other things that the freedom heretofore bestowed upon her negro woman Rachel shall remain in force and she shall be given thirty pieces of eight before the textatrix' children divide her property; also that the letters of manumission given to her negro woman Dina shall remain in force.

The will of Koelofsen [Jan] Elting is dated in 1679 and states that the testator is about ready to depart for Holland and makes this will, considering the perils of the deep and the certainty of death. [Jan Elting, ancestor of the Elting family in Ulster county, was at Flatbush, Long Island, before coming to Kingston and bought a farm and building lot there in 1663. The record also shows that he was paid twenty-five guilders for work on the church at Flatbush.]

The will of Abraham Deyo (1) son of Pierre the Patentee is on record in the county clerk's office at Kingston. It is in the French language and dated Sept. 2, 1724. It provides that his wife Elsie [Clearwater] shall remain in full possession of his whole estate without rendering any account, but if she shall marry again she shall give a full account to her son Abraham for the land, house, negroes and all the property at New Paltz. Full power is given to the wife Elsie, to sell

or dispose of all that may be in France at such a price as she may wish. The testator gives to his son Abraham, after his mother's death, all his land in the patent of New Paltz and his negroes. He gives his books to his son Abraham except that he gives to his daughter Maria his Dutch bible, a French testament, a book of sermons, and a psalm book, and to his daughter Wyntje the old French bible, a French testament, the Practice of Piety and a Dutch prayer book. The sum of thirty pistoles, New York money, is given to each of his daughters for their inheritance. If his children shall die without heirs the property shall go to the testator's brothers, Christian and Henry Deyo. Jacob Hasbrouck, Daniel Hasbrouck and Elsie the wife of the testator, are appointed executors.

CHAPTER VII

THE LEGISLATIVE ACT OF 1785

This paper, now in the town clerk's office, has the great seal of the state attached, is signed by John Jay as Governor and is entitled "An Act to Confirm the Several Partitions of Lands within the Patent of New Paltz, in the County of Ulster."

This act is drawn up at great length and first recites the original grant of the Patent from Governor Edmond Andross in 1677, then quotes entire the Agreement of 1728, under which the government of the Duzine or Twelve Men was instituted and then proceeds as follows:

And whereas in consequence of the said instrument in writing the freeholders and inhabitants within the said patent have annually from the time of the execution of said writing hitherto elected twelve persons, in the manner and for the several purposes mentioned in said instrument in writing, and which said persons so elected have generally been distinguished by the appellation of the Twelve Men or Twelve Trustees and the said Twelve Men so from time to time elected, did meet and conceiving themselves vested with sufficient authority for the purpose by virtue of said instrument in writing did at some of the said meetings make partitions of different parcels of the land contained in said letters patent, and minutes or a journal of the proceedings of the said Twelve Men, so from time to time convened, as far forth as said proceedings did relate to the several partitions were entered in a Book, which was always as a kind of record deposited with a discreet freeholder within the patent to

that purpose from time to time appointed by the Twelve Men, and which said book hath been submitted for inspection and examination by the Legislature, and the same in order to preserve the authenticity, and that the intent of this act may be carried into effect, hath lately by the Twelve Men elected for the present year, been deposited with the Surveyor General of the State, in whose custody the same doth now remain; and whereas Simon DuBois, Jacobus Hasbrouck, Johannis Freer, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., Abraham Donaldson, Abraham Eltinge, Petrus Hasbrouck, Samuel Bevier, Benjamin Deyo, Isaac LeFevre, Matthew LeFevre and Abraham Ein, the Twelve Men elected for the present year, have presented their petition to the Legislature, suggesting several of the matters herein before recited, and further suggesting that no deeds of partition or other conveyance having ever passed between the several persons interested in the said patent for vesting in them in severalty the several allotments, which in the said several partitions fell to their shares, respectively; and the said book and correspondent possession being the only evidence of the said several partitions the petitioners were advised that the said several partitions were therefore materially defective in law; and further suggesting that no controversy has as yet arisen between the several persons interested in the said patent, with respect to their title in severalty to their respective allotments, that the petitioners were nevertheless induced to apply to the Legislature to confirm the said several partitions, lest the interference of the Legislature, after such controversies had arisen and suits commenced in consequence thereof, might appear to favor the claims of one of the parties in preference to the other, the petitioners did therefore, in order to preserve peace among the inhabitants of said patent, to promote the improvement

and settlement of the same and finally to prevent the injurious litigation to which the petitioners and others interested in the said patent would otherwise be exposed, pray for a law to confirm the said several partitions; and whereas the Legislature have taken the said petition in consideration and have thought fit that the prayer thereof should be granted, therefore,

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the said several partitions, written in said Book shall be and hereby are ratified and confirmed; and that when in either of the said several partitions, any lots or parcels of land were allotted or fell to, or to the respective parts or shares of the said several twelve original patentees in the said letters patent named, the said several twelve original patentees shall be deemed and hereby are declared to have been seized severally in fee simple of said lots or parcels of land, respectively, as from and immediately after the issuing of the said letters patent deeds of partition had in due process of law for vesting the same in severalty in fee simple in the said original patentees respectively been made and executed by and between them the said twelve original patentees; and that when on either of the said several partitions any lots or parcels of land were allotted or fell to or became the part or share of any person not being one of the said twelve original patentees such person shall be deemed and hereby is declared to have been seized in fee simple as from and immediately after such partition of the lots or parcels of land which were so allotted or fell to or became the part or share of such person in like manner as if all the other persons, then having a right or interest in such lot or parcel of land, had immediately after such partition, by conveyance made and executed in due form of law

granted and conveyed in fee simple their respective rights and interests of in or to such lot or parcel of land to the person to whom or to whose part or share the same on such partition was allotted or fell and

Be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the surveyor-general of the state, and he is hereby required to retain said book in his custody, until a convenient time after the passing of this act and then having first subscribed a certificate to be inserted in said book and representing that the said book is the book meant and intended in and by this act to deliver the same with his hand to the clerk of the county of Ulster for the time being, who is hereby authorized and required to receive it and to deposit the same in the office of the said clerk, there to remain forever, and that the said book or a copy thereof, certified by a clerk of said county for time being, and attested by a credible witness who shall have compared the same with the original, shall in all cases be admitted and received in evidence of the several partitions therein mentioned,

Provided always that this act nor any thing therein contained shall affect or be deemed or construed to affect the right, title, interest or possession of any person or persons claiming or holding by virtue of any other grant or letters patent, in any wise soever, Provided, nevertheless, that in all controversies between parties claiming under the partitions hereby confirmed and parties claiming under any other grants or letters patent this act and the partitions hereby confirmed shall be deemed and adjudged to be as good evidence of an estate in severalty under the said Paltz Patent as if said partition had been made according to the course of the common law.

CHAPTER VIII

PETER VAN ORDEN OF PLATTEKILL—A SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY COL. JOHN BODINE.

It is much to be regretted that so little of the local and family history of the early settlers of this and adjoining townships should now be in possession of the present generation.

Our fathers seldom cared to impart such information to their children, so that in many instances the details of vicissitudes of pioneer life, the founding of families, or the extinction of the same, the occupancy of lands, the personal sacrifices and loss of life in Colonial and Indian wars and even service and patriotic devotion in the American Revolution only come to us in disjointed and traditional form, and are now scarcely recalled by their present descendants or are lost in indifference and neglect.

In many cases officers who served in the Revolution have left no record of their service and devotion, and their descendants only know that they served.

Of recent years an interest has been stimulated in the matter by the formation of patriotic societies, such as the "Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution," "The Huguenot Society" and others, so that at this time many facts have been recalled, and although somewhat meagre and disjointed, they yet serve to perpetuate a feeling of patriotism and a respect for our ancestors.

It is only through a perpetuation of the memory of the Pilgrims and Puritans, the Colonial worthies, and especially

the soldiers of the American Revolution, and the principles for which they fought, their sacrifices and incredible hardships, with their final triumph resulting in the formation of the American Republic, that we can expect to inculcate and foster the sentiments of patriotism in these coming generations and by this means assimilate and digest the hordes of foreigners, now coming to our shores, most of whom are entirely ignorant of our early history and of the fundamental principles underlying our government and laws.

This slight and imperfect sketch is intended to present the meagre details now remaining of the life of a humble "Continental soldier" whose services were freely given to his country, whose memory is now forgotten except among his immediate descendants. His monument in the Modena cemetery bears this inscription, "A Soldier of the American Revolution." This inscription and a few of the many details of his services and sufferings in the army are all that remain of Peter Van Orden.

His father came from Holland in Colonial times and settled as a farmer in New Jersey and at one time was in good circumstances, but through indorsement for friends lost most of his property, and being in straightened circumstances was obliged to indenture his son, Peter, to a neighboring farmer who seems to have been a hard taskmaster, as Peter made up his mind to take the first opportunity to seek other employment, in fact to run away.

While entertaining such feelings, which he had communicated to a fellow laborer one day while in the potato field, near the highway, a recruiting sergeant came along with fife and drum followed by recruits. His friend said to him, "Now, Peter, is your chance." He threw down his potato fork and with a whoop, placed his hand on the top rail, landed

in the road and then and there enlisted as a soldier in the American army. He was mustered in the service and served throughout the war and was mustered out at the conclusion of peace. He suffered many hardships and participated in many triumphs in his many campaigns and battles. He was wounded three times—once by a bayonet thrust in his side, on which occasion he was made prisoner; once through the arm, and once in the head, this last wound was nearly fatal. No person could look him in the face and fail to notice the scar left by this wound. He was struck in the forehead by a musket ball at about the edge of the hair. The ball passed along the top of his head removing the scalp and hair in its course, and indenting the skull for about four inches. His skull was trepanned and portions of the bone removed, so that on looking closely you could see the pulsation of the blood. The wound left a deep groove, in which no hair grew and it showed a white strip the width of the finger. He was nursed for six months in a friendly family and when recovered rejoined his regiment. On the occasion of the wound in his arm, he was in line of battle, loading and firing, when on endeavoring to ram cartridge he could not raise his arm. He was unconscious of his wound until he saw blood dripping from his fingers.

In another battle, in repelling a charge he received a bayonet thrust in his side and was taken prisoner, and sent to the hospital. On partial recovery he was placed in the "Old Sugar House Prison" in New York City. This was his hardest experience throughout the war, and his relation of the horrors of this prison was most pathetic. He was placed in prison at the commencement of one of the severest winters known to the city. Through the winter heavy artillery was transported on the ice between New York and New Jersey.

A near friend and distant relative was in confinement at the same time, and the last that he saw of him he was crawling up the stairs on the stumps of his legs, his feet having been amputated. Peter owed his life to a very curious circumstance: Some unknown friend sent him two thick blankets and two pair of woolen stockings of which he gave a blanket and pair of stockings to a fellow prisoner. He thought this timely charity from an unknown friend saved his life, as great numbers were frozen to death before spring, at which time he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment. He served in the Northern campaigns under Schuyler and Gates and was in the battles preceding the surrender of Burgoyne, and likewise at the surrender.

He told of Arnold's brilliant courage and his insubordination. He was once asked how many men he had killed in battle. His reply was that he might have killed many, but to his knowledge had only killed one, and then related this incident of the above campaign: He was scouting with a party in command of an officer and in crossing a swamp they were unexpectedly almost surrounded by Indians. They took to the trees and commenced a determined resistance. The Indians evidently believing themselves outnumbered commenced to retreat, just at this time he discovered an Indian peering around a tree, and apparently unaware of his proximity. He shot him through the body and running up found on his person a British medal hung about his neck, a musket, a tomahawk and a small copper kettle. He secured the medal and kettle. By this time his companions were in the distance making for a hill overlooking the swamp. When they attained its summit they saw the lake beyond the swamp dotted with Indian canoes making for the opposite shore, the paddles flashing in the declining sun.

He saw most of his service about New York and the Hudson. He was in the battle of Long Island and followed Washington on his evacuation of New York and was at the battle of White Plains. He was familiar with the doings of the Tories and skinners infesting the country between Peekskill and the British lines, knew "Light Horse Harry," Generals Putnam, "Mad" Anthony Wayne, Clinton and Greene, but his pet General was LaFayette of whom he was never tired of talking, and to the day of his death wore a gold seal on his fob chain set with a cornelian on which was engraved an intaglio portrait of this gallant Frenchman.

He was with the detachment sent to reinforce Gates, and after the surrender of Burgoyne returned with his regiment to New Jersey and wintered at Morristown. He related the deplorable condition of the troops at this time, and expressed his belief that but for the battle of Trenton the army might have disbanded.

He disliked General Gates, who he said never had the confidence of the soldiers; he spoke of him as a trickster and insubordinate. His estimate of General Lee was singularly accurate as to character as delineated by subsequent history. He admired General Greene, saying he was much beloved by his soldiers.

Pages could be filled with his anecdotes and adventures as a soldier, but no pen could give them the effect produced by his nervous and dramatic recital. His perception and delineation of character and his observations on the events of the war showed a mind of unusual power and critical discernment, and this is the more remarkable as his education was very limited. His attainments were acquired in that best of schools, contact with his fellows in the rough and tumble of a busy life. Mr. Van Orden was a large and

impressive man, six feet two in height, and weighing over 200 pounds, inflexible in integrity and a pronounced foe to all hypocrisy and cant, pronounced in his likes and dislikes he had, in consequence, many friends and not a few foes. There was nothing of the milk and water in his composition. You would always know where to find him, but never "on the fence."

When mustered out he found himself in New York. He had some arrears of pay due him, and on receipt of these bought a horse and cart and entered the employment of a wealthy merchant and shipowner well known in the early history of the city, named Costar. He eventually obtained complete control of the carting business and employed about forty men in this and kindred enterprises.

He related an unique method of paying off his men. On Saturday night his men congregated at Mr. Costar's office on the sidewalk. Mr. Van Orden wore a large beaver hat and when he was paid for his week's carting would put the silver money in his hat, take a seat on the steps, have his men file past him and pay them out of his hat. He accumulated considerable property and at the time of leaving the city, owned three houses and lots facing on Maiden Lane. These lots were large and surrounded the houses and had they been retained would now be worth several millions. At this time he was a man of some consequence and public notoriety. His heirs have in their possession a certificate from Major Duane giving him the "freedom of the city of New York" which was no small honor. His brother Charles was chief of the police of the city and an intimate friend of Aaron Burr, and with him used to visit the family after they moved to the country. His mother's name was Brower, his wife's maiden name was Warner and she was related by blood and marriage to the Vandals and Brevoorts.

Peter Van Orden had a family of one son and three daughters. The son, Abraham, married Maria LeFever, daughter of Philip LeFever of Kettleboro and occupied the old homestead still in the family. When Peter Van Orden first occupied the farm in Plattekill he sold a lot, afterwards known as the Still House lot, opposite the homestead. On this lot a company built a very large building and established a distillery, and at this time he built a large dam and erected a grist mill in which he ground the grain purchased from the farmers by the company for the distillery. He also built the storehouse which was standing up to last year, just east of the homestead door yard. In this store he and his partner, John Warner, sold merchandise to the people of the surrounding country. At this time the place contained two stores, a large distillery, a grist mill, a hatter's shop, two blacksmiths, one wheelwright and a shoemaker.

JUSTICE IN OLDEN TIMES.

We have in our possession an old book of grandfather Peter LeFevre in which he kept a summary of cases tried before him as Justice of the Peace for a period of twenty-two years, commencing in 1792.

The book is composed of about 150 sheets of unruled paper, stitched together, with a flexible pasteboard cover. In turning over the leaves we find, here and there, pressed flowers—bluebells, honeysuckles, larkspurs and other varieties, placed there perhaps by the daughters of the family after their father had ceased to use the book as a record of the cases tried before him.

The last entry in the book states that the writer qualified as one of the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Ulster in April, 1814, but this book only contains

the record of cases tried at an earlier date while he was justice of the peace. A great portion of the legal papers needed by the New Paltz people in those days, such as wills and deeds were drawn up by grandfather, but that has nothing to do with the record in this book.

There are a few cases of petit larceny recorded but nearly all the cases are civil actions. In most instances they seem to have been tried without the aid of a lawyer. Sometimes a jury was asked for and granted and sometimes the parties would agree to leave the case to referees. Occasionally there would be no appearance on the part of the defendant and judgment would be taken by default. In a number of cases tried the justice's fees are only twenty-one cents, the constable's fees not much more and the jurors' fees 12½ cents each. The work must have been performed by all the officials from a sense of obligation and not for financial profit. In a part of the cases the place of meeting was the residence of the justice; in others the houses of Ann DuBois (Libertyville), Daniel DuBois (village) and Josiah Elting are mentioned.

We note a few of the cases recorded, not because they are of importance, but because they are amusing or interesting. The following entry seems to denote a case of "diamond cut diamond" and it also shows that people were subject to a fine for working on the Sabbath: "John Fredericks paid his fine of six shillings for laboring on Sunday, the 14th day of Sept., 1800, to me Peter Le Fevre, junior, at the complaint of William Fredericks and William Fredericks paid his fine of six shillings at the complaint of John Fredericks for laboring on Sunday, the 14th of Sept., 1800."

In one of the cases recorded Wm. N. McDonald sued Jonas Wood for a fiddle he had loaned him; judgment was recorded

for \$3.12. In another case when the parties appeared for trial the situation is thus stated: "The plaintiff says it is not the man he intended and has no account against him." Accordingly the case was dismissed and the plaintiff paid the costs. In another case the plaintiff sued the defendant for \$2.50 damages "for beating of his nuts from the trees; standing in his enclosure and taking them away." At the hearing the parties agreed on eighty-one cents damages, without having the case tried. Doctors, school teachers and merchants are recorded as suing to get their pay. In one of the cases, tried in 1800, Dr. Geo. Wurts sued Adam Crans for attendance and medicine and the defendant not putting in an appearance judgment was rendered for \$24. But there is no memorandum showing that the judgment ever was paid. In another case, tried in the same year Stephen Roe sued Jesias Hasbrouck for an "account of schooling" claiming \$14.25. This was a jury trial and the verdict was for \$6.95. In another case tried in 1800 before "Peter LeFevre junior, Johannes LeFevre and Jonathan Hardenbergh, esquires," Lewis Berrian was tried on a charge of stealing Indian corn of Jonathan Tompkins and found "not guilty." In another case the plaintiff claimed that the defendant's son who was an "infant" had broken a fiddle valued at \$9. There was no appearance on the part of the defendant and judgment was entered and paid with costs. Jacob Bedford was the attorney most frequently mentioned.

The case recorded at greatest length is that of Jonas Hasbrouck and wife of the town of Rochester against Frederick Westbrook and Jonathan Westbrook, tried in 1795. John Addison, who was a noted lawyer in those days, was attorney for the plaintiffs. He claimed that the defendants by raising the dam of their mill on the Mombakkus creek in the town of

Rochester had caused the water to overflow plaintiff's land. There were twelve witnesses examined on the side of the plaintiffs and five on the side of the defendants. It appeared from the testimony that the mill was built in 1753 or 1754 and that it had been customary to place boards on top of the dam. Among the witnesses examined were Abraham Vernooy and John Cantine, both of whom had surveyed the land. The verdict in the case was for defendant.

After looking over the book we are led to the conclusion that there was much more litigation over trifling matters a century ago than there is now. It seldom happens in our day that one man sues another on account, or for trespass. Very few cases are tried in justice's court, nowadays. Perhaps the main reason is that in our day a lawyer must be employed to try a case and his charge amounts to a considerable sum, besides the other costs. Besides this we think that people are more inclined to live peaceably with their neighbors than in the olden days.

CHAPTER IX

VALUABLE OLD PAPERS OF THE HASBROUCK FAMILY.

The following papers, including a letter of dismissal from the church at Manheim, a letter evidently written by the father of Jean and Abraham Hasbrouck the Patentees and denization papers making Jean Hasbrouck an English citizen, have come down in the family and are now in the possession of Mrs. Laura T. H. Varick of Poughkeepsie.

LETTER OF DISMISSAL FROM THE CHURCH AT MANHEIM.

Jean Hasebruck et sa femme sont membres de 'l'Eglise de Christ et vecuparmi nous durant le sejour qu' ils yont fait honnettement et Chretienement, frequentants les Saintes assembles et participants au Saint Sacrement de la Cene de notre S. I. C. sans scandale qui nous soit connu: C'est pourquoy nous les Recommandons comme tels aux freres de L'Eglise, ou Dieu les adressera

Fait a Manheim au bas Palatinat ce 27 mars 1672.

Les Conducteurs de L'Eglise Francoyse du dit lieu et au nom de tous
Wesenfels Pasteur.

TRANSLATION.

Jean Hasbrouck and his wife are members of the Church of Christ and have lived virtuously and Christianlike among us during the sojourn which they have made here, frequenting the sacred assemblies and participating in the Holy Sacrament of the Supper of our Lord Jesus Christ without scandal known to us.

Therefore we recommend them as such to the brothers of the Church where God may guide them.

membre de l'Eglise de Christ, et vécu parmi
 nous durant le séjour qu'il a fait honnêtement &
 Chrétieusement frequenter les saintes assemblées &
 participant au Saint Sacrement de la Cene de
 nostre S. I. C. sans scandale qui nous soit connu : C'est
 pourquoy nous le recommandons comme tel
 aux freres de L'Eglise.

Fait a Manhattan au bar Palatinus

le 7. Mars. 1697

Les Consesseurs de L'Eglise Françoise
 au dit lieu, & de nom de 1697.

Done at Manheim in the lower Palatinate this 27 March 1672.

The Directors of the French Church of the said place and in the name of all.

Wesenfels, Pastor.

COPY OF OLD FRENCH LETTER TO JEAN AND ABRAHAM
HASBROUCK.

Laus Deo
Spire

ce 3 decembre 1676

My dear children

Having had the opportunity through Monsieur Boidiy of giving you news of us I have not wished to lose the occasion to tell you that we are all well, God be thanked, namely: I, my wife, your brother Andrien and your sister Elizabette, hoping the same for you all.

Meanwhile we are greatly surprised that since your departure from London, about twenty months ago, we have had no news of your welfare and more especially because the gazettes are always haunting us here with bad news of your country on account of the war which you have had against the savages, but as they tell us at present that the savages are entirely defeated and even their King Philippe captured and beheaded and quartered, we hope you will do better for the future.

As for us we have always great wars since your departure and we are still staying in this town waiting for better things. We have constantly lost our cattle and our harvest these two years past and this last summer were always with weapons in hand for the Imperials laid siege to the city of Philippbourg at the beginning of May and staid there before it until the

beginning of September when the French came out of it. By the capture of this city we hoped things would go a little better. However if peace is not made we have nothing to expect in this quarter but all sorts of misery and poverty.

Write us as quickly as possible how it goes in your country and what there is of it, for if it is good I am always of the same intention as when you left here, to come and find you; but if it does not suit you at all well, I hope that you would return here near us.

If you cannot make enough to return as far as here, try to get as far as London and let us know it, and then I and your mother Esther will send you the money to the said London for returning here.

Above all do not fail to describe truthfully how everything is.

There is no change in the house of your mother since your departure and they live [The rest of the letter and signature are torn off.]

The reference "your departure from London about twenty months ago" naturally refers to Abraham who did not leave for this country until two years after Jean's departure. The town of Spire, called Speyer in German, from which the above letter was written, was one of the great Protestant strongholds in Germany and is near Manheim.

DENIZATION PAPERS OF JEAN HASBROUCK.

I, Thomas Lawrence, Notary and Tabellion Publick, by Royal Authority admitted and Sworn, dwelling in London, Do hereby Certife and Attest unto all whom it may concern, That I have Seen and Perused certain Letters Patents of Denization, granted by our Sovereign Lord King William the Third, under the Broad Seal of England Dated the 3rd day

of July in the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, wherein among others is inserted the name of John Hasbrouck who though Born beyond Seas, is made His Majesty's Liege Subject and is to be held reputed and taken, as Subject Born in this Kingdom of England; and may as such Purchase, Buy, Sell and Dispose of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in this Kingdom, or in any other of His Majesty's Dominions, as freely, peaceably and entirely, as any Subject Born in this Kingdom; and that the said John Hasbrouck . . . by Virtue of the said Letters Patents, is to enjoy all Liberties, Privileges and Franchises of Subject Born in this Kingdom, without any Disturbance, Impediment or Molestation: As also permitting the Persons in the said Patent mentioned, to be mariners or Masters of Ships during the time they and their Families shall reside and inhabit within the Dominions of the Crown of England and no longer, as by the said Patent, relation being thereunto had, may more at large appear.

Of all which, Act being Required of me said Notary, I have Granted these Presents to serve and avail the said John Hasbrouck . . . in Time and Place Convenient.

London the 15th day of July, 1701. And in the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

In Testimonium Veritatis Signo meo Manuali Solito Signavi Tabellionatus mei Sigillum apposui rogatus

THO: LAWRENCE D M Nots Pub.

1701

[SEAL]

It was, we think, not necessary for Jean Hasbrouck to leave the province of New York in order to secure denization papers, since it appears from the Ecclesiastical Records of New York that in 1687 Gov. Dongan requested the names

of all French Protestants who desired to settle or remain in the province, in order that they might receive letters of Denization.

SOME MATTER RELATING TO THE HASBROUCK FAMILY.

We have this additional information concerning the descendants of Benjamin, son of Abraham Hasbrouck, the Patentee, who located in Dutchess County: Besides the children mentioned on page 394 Benjamin had a son Abraham, who had sons Abraham, John and James. Abraham and James lived at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Abm. M. Hasbrouck relates some very interesting history of the family of his grandfather Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., and his great-grandfather Jacob J. Hasbrouck. The latter was a major in the time of the Revolutionary war. When the British, under Vaughn, burned Kingston, Major Hasbrouck was away from home, presumably with the army, although the tradition does not state where he was. It was thought that the British, after burning Kingston, would march down along this side of the river and we may judge that there was great excitement at New Paltz. One of the LeFevre families at Bontecoe hid their valuables in a hollow tree. Major Hasbrouck's family lived in the old steep roofed stone house in this village, now the Memorial House. In the absence of the head of the household his wife, with her son Jacob J., Jr., who was about ten years of age, and a trusty slave, took all the valuable papers and silverware, spoons, etc., and placed them in a pot, then hid the pot in a barrel and carried it to a point about half-way between the old Normal School site and the present location of the Maurice P. Hasbrouck house. The spot is marked by a large white stone, a part of which still remains. Here they

buried the barrel with its contents; Mrs. Hasbrouck remarking that if she were killed the son might survive, and if they both were killed the negro man might live to tell the absent members of the family what had been done with the valuables. It was midnight as they finished their task. The British did not come to New Paltz, however, but hurried off down the river.

Towards the close of the war, Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., when a lad of about twelve years of age, was sent to school at Newburgh and boarded with the family of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, whose wife was his mother's sister, both being daughters of Cornelius DuBois, Sen., of Poughwaughtenonk. Washington was at that time an inmate of Col. Jonathan's house. Once Washington sent young Jacob Hasbrouck out into the orchard for a hat full of peaches and when he came in asked him to eat one of them, which the lad thought strange. But it is said that it was the custom of Washington to have his food tasted by the one who prepared or brought it as a safe-guard against poison.

THE LOST HEIR.

There is no story of more thrilling interest concerning New Paltz people than that of the fate of Louis Hasbrouck, who left his New Paltz home about 1816 and was never again heard of. Mr. Abm. M. Hasbrouck who, is a nephew, relates the story as follows: Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., was married to his first wife, Margaret Hardenburgh, at Rosendale in the old family mansion of her father Gerardus Hardenburgh. One of her wedding slippers and a beautiful dress which was hers are among the relics in the Memorial House. Her tombstone which stands alone in the old graveyard at New Paltz says that she was born April 12th, 1776,

and died July 7th, 1796. She left an infant son who was named Louis. Her husband married again and by his second wife had a large family of children. Louis heired from his mother some 15,000 or 16,000 acres of land in Sullivan county which was a part of the great Hardenburgh patent. His father sent him to college at Schenectady, paid the taxes on the Sullivan county land and when he was twenty-one years of age told him that he must now take care of the property himself. Young Louis had no taste for work, but was a great reader, had purchased Lewis & Clark's books relating their experiences in the far west and he had trained his horse so that he would dash into the Wallkill and swim to the opposite shore with a rider on his back and then turn around and swim back again. He had been clerk in Cornelius Bruyn's store just north of the old graveyard. He boarded at Budd's hotel at the time of the famous poisoning cases but he escaped that danger. Early one morning the young man started off on his well trained horse, armed with rifle and pistols, to visit his Sullivan county possessions. He never returned and no tidings of him ever reached his New Paltz home. It is supposed that he was murdered. Once when a man was to be hung in Sullivan county for a murder some time afterwards, Louis' father sent another son all the way to Monticello on the day of the execution, to inquire of the condemned man if he could not tell where Louis Hasbrouck's bones were buried. But the man replied that he knew nothing of the matter.

It is by no means certain that he was murdered in Sullivan county, for the story of Lewis & Clark's adventures may have lured him to the far west, and the training of his horse to swim streams indicates that he had a life of adven-

ture in view. This theory seems the more probable from his reported saying that he would never come back until he could walk over his father's farm with a gold cane.

He never returned nor was any news of him ever received.

As his second wife Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., married Anna DuBois. Their descendants still reside in New Paltz and vicinity to a great extent. Jacob J. Hasbrouck had a great deal of property and could walk from the Wallkill to the Hudson on his own land. About 1830 he moved from the stone house in the northern portion of the village, built about 1790 and now owned and occupied by his grandson Abram M., to Bontecoe, where he made purchase of land and built the brick house now owned by his grandson Luther. This farm consisting mainly of lowland is one of the best in the county.

Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., by his second wife Anna DuBois, had a large family of children as follows: Catharine (wife of Mathusalem DuBois), Asenath (wife of Derrick DuBois), Albina (wife of Dr. David Wurts), Maurice, Jacob, DuBois and Hiram. Maurice Hasbrouck married Jane DuBois. Their sons were Jacob M., Josiah J., Abram M., and Simon, all of whom resided in this town. Jacob Hasbrouck (usually known as colonel), son of Jacob J. Jr., located at what is now Highland, on land of his father. Colonel Jacob built a fine stone house in which he always resided, living to a great age. His sons were Levi J., Jacob, Alex C., and Theodore. The youngest son of Jacob J. Jr., Hiram, long occupied the farm at Bontecoe, after his father's death and until about 1855. His first wife was Maria Hasbrouck and his second wife was her sister Rozilla. He was County Treasurer in 1857.



THE HOME OF ABRAM M. HASBROOK

CHAPTER X

THE FAMILY OF GERRIT FREER, JR.

Gerrit Freer, Jr., who was probably the first resident at what is now Butternville, has had a numerous line of descendants in this vicinity: He was the son of Hugo Freer, Jr. and his wife Bridgen Terpening of Bontecoe. Hugo Jr. was the son of Hugo, senior, of this village, who was the son of Hugo the Patentee.

Gerrit was born in 1727 and was married by Dominic Mancius at Kingston in 1748 to Maria Freer, the record stating that the groom had been born at Bontecoe and the bride at New Paltz and both then resided at Bontecoe.

The house in which Gerrit, Jr. lived is no longer standing. It was located a short distance north of what was the David LeFevre house in modern days.

Gerrit wrote Jr. after his name to distinguish him from Gerrit Freer of Kingston, who was about a dozen years older. The name of Gerrit Freer, Jr. appears as a resident of the Butternville neighborhood in the tax list of 1765. He was one of the building committee of the second stone church in this village in 1771, a deacon in 1764; an elder in 1771, 1778, 1791, 1802 and 1804. He was one of the signers of the Articles of Association in 1775.

The children of Gerrit Freer, Jr. and his wife Maria Freer were Jonas, born in 1752; Catharine, born in 1754 (married Jonathan LeFevre); Ezekiel, born in 1756; Maria; Brechie; Ellsje; Martinas, born in 1767; Gerrit, born in 1777; Margaret.

Jonas, eldest son of Gerrit Freer, Jr. continued to reside in what is now the Butternville neighborhood, as did also his

brother Martinas. He married Lavinia (Wyntje) Hasbrouck, (daughter of Jehosaphat). Jonas wrote his name Jonas, Jr. His name appears among the signers of the Articles of Association. His sons were Gerrit, who resided at Butterville, Benjamin I. who resided southwest of Tuthill, Jophat, who lived on South street in the town of Lloyd, and Daniel Hasbrouck.

Ezekiel Freer, son of Gerrit Freer, Jr., the first of the name at Butterville, was born in 1756, as we have stated. He married Elizabeth Slater. They had five sons: Ezekiel, Gerrit, John E., Jonas E. and Samuel D. All of these married and had children. Ezekiel lived in Springtown; married Esther Van Wagenen, and was the father of Ezekiel, Gerrit, Daniel and Maurice W., the last named of whom married Sarah Acker, and long resided in the Middletown neighborhood. Gerritt, son of Ezekiel, son of Gerritt of Butterville, lived in the town of Esopus, not far from the Bontecoe school house, where John Walsh afterward lived. He was the father of Abraham H., Chester and Dennis. Abraham H. was the father of Rev. Harris A. Freer. Jonas E., son of Ezekiel, son of Gerrit of Butterville, married Anna Wood and had four sons: Hiram, John R., David and Dewain. John R. was a stone mason and large contractor and builder in Kingston. John E., son of Ezekiel, son of Gerrit Jr. of Butterville, married Eve Smith and lived a half mile this side of the Bontecoe school house in the town of Esopus.

Samuel D., youngest of the sons of Ezekiel, son of Gerrit Freer, Jr. of Butterville, married Gertrude Schoonmaker. He spent a long life on his farm in what was then called the Gerhow, afterwards Cold Spring Corner and now the Plutarch neighborhood. From his son Ezekiel, who is still living in that neighborhood at the age of nearly eighty we have some

portion of the information contained in this sketch, but are mainly indebted to Cyrus D. Freer.

Now going back once more to Buttermilk we find that Martinus Freer, son of Gerrit, Jr., who with his brother Jonas continued to reside in that neighborhood, married but we do not find the names of any children recorded on the church book.

THE BONTECOE FREERS

Two of the sons of Hugo Freer, the Patentee, Jacob and Abraham located at Bontecoe, as did also their nephew Hugo, Jr., son of Hugo senior.

Abraham built his house before 1705 on the east side of the Wallkill, a short distance south of the Bontecoe school-house. Jacob lived on the west side of the Wallkill. His house which was torn down some years ago stood near the location of the Charles Bodley house of modern times. The house of Hugo Freer, Jr., still standing on the west side of the Wallkill came down in the family from one Hugo to another until recent years. It is now owned by J. W. Dimmick. The last owners of the Freer name were the sons of Jeremiah Freer.

Abraham Freer after a residence of about fifteen years or perhaps longer at Bontecoe moved to what is now Rhinebeck about 1720. His brother Jacob and nephew, Hugo, Jr., and many of their descendants resided in the extreme north-western part of the patent. A portion of the Patent lying north and west of the Wallkill was included in the town of Hurley in Revolutionary days and since 1844 has been a part of the town of Rosendale.

We find Abraham Freer, who afterwards moved to Rhinebeck, located at Bontecoe in 1705 and he may have been there some time earlier. We can not fix the date when his brother Jacob, and his nephew, Hugo, Jr., located at Bontecoe. The

oldest paper we have in reference to the matter is in 1730. It refers to the line between Jacob Freer's land and the tract in the bend of the Wallkill, then as now called the Half Moon, which was then owned by the Ean family and remained in their possession until quite recently. There are two very old burying grounds near the house of Hugo Freer, Jr., at Bontecoe. Tradition in the LeFevre family says that Isaac LeFevre, the first of the name at Bontecoe, was buried in the graveyard near the residence of Hugo Freer, Jr., who was his wife's brother. The first Clearwater in Ulster county who resided in this neighborhood was also buried here and a stone bearing his initials has been found in this graveyard.

Jacob Freer of Bontecoe, son of Hugo, the Patentee, had several children, of none of whom have we much account except the son, Jacob, Jr., who married Sarah Freer, daughter of Hugo, Jr. They had sons: Jacob, Hugo and Jonathan. One daughter Bregge, married Abraham B. Deyo. Jacob, the oldest son of Jacob, Jr., married Margaret Ean in 1768.

Among the signers of the Articles of Association in the town of Hurley appear the names of Jacob, Jr., Hugo, J., and Jonathan Freer, all sons of Jacob, Jr. Among the soldiers of the First Ulster Militia in the Revolutionary War, which included the Hurley contingent, appear the names of Hugo and Jonathan Freer, sons of Jacob, Jr. Jonathan, son of Jacob, Jr., married Margaret Deyo. Their sons were Hendrick, Levi and Roelif.

The sons of Hugo (3) usually called Hugo, Jr., all lived at Bontecoe except Garrit, who located in what is now Butterville.

Hugo (4) occupied the house of his father Hugo (3) and married, Hester Deyo. Their sons were Daniel, Paulus, Hugo, Benjamin and Jeremiah. The names of Benjamin and Jere-

miah appear in the list of citizens of Hurley signing the Articles of Association and the name of Paulus among the New Paltz signers of the Articles of Association. Among the soldiers of the First Ulster County Regiment, in which citizens of Hurley were included, appear the names of Benjamin and Jeremiah Freer, and in the Third Ulster County Regiment, which was to quite an extent from the town of New Paltz, as it then was, appears the name of Paulus Freer.

Daniel son of Hugo (4) married Maria Helm and had several children. Moses, son of Hugo (4) married Judith Van Aake and had a son David.

Paulus, son of Hugo (4), built the house now the residence of Silas Freer. He married Elizabeth Van Wagenen. Their children were Moses, Rachel (who married John Hood), Elizabeth (who married Abraham Steen), Esther (who married Job Tillson), Maria (who married Peter Ean), and Johannes. Benjamin, son of Hugo (4), lived on the east side of the Walkill in a house, part stone and part frame. He left no children and the property passed to his nephew Hugo B. Freer. Jeremiah, youngest son of Hugo (4), was born in 1754. He was a very large land owner. At this time most of the land on the west side of the Walkill, from Springtown to the north bounds of the Patent, belonged to the Freers, except what was owned by the Deyos, where James E. and Matthew Deyo now live and what was owned by Benjamin DuBois or his son Daniel, who lived in the old stone house still standing, a short distance north of James E. Deyo's.

THE LEFEVRES AT GREENFIELD.

On page 442 of the "History of New Paltz and its Old Families" it is said that Andries and Peter LeFevre went from Bontecoe where their father Isaac, their grandfather

Johannes and their great-grandfather Isaac had lived and located at Greenfield in the town of Wawarsing on land which came from the grandmother Vernooy. The date was about 1800. They had several hundred acres of land at Greenfield on which a stone house was built, which was a well known landmark and has remained in the family until the present day. Andries, the elder of the brothers, was born in 1777 and died in 1860 at the age of eighty-three years. His wife was Maria Bevier. They had one son Isaac who moved to Iowa, where his family is still living at Montrose in that state. They also had three daughters: Maria, who was Solomon DuBois' first wife and moved to Ohio; Margaret, who married James Chambers, and Nellie, who married Daniel LeFevre of Kettleboro. Peter LeFevre, who with his brother Andries, moved from Bontecoe to Greenfield, was born in 1780 and died in 1861. His wife was Nelly Newkirk. They had a family of four sons and eight daughters. The sons were: William, Peter, Epenetes and Andrew. Epenetes, the only survivor, lives on the old homestead. None of the sons left male heirs except William, who had two sons, Melvan living at Genoa, Ill., and Abram Deyo LeFevre of Zearing, Iowa.

DANIEL LEFEVRE OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Until comparatively modern times the descendants of Simon LeFevre the Patentee, had emigrated from Ulster county much less than the other families of New Paltz Huguenots.

Daniel LeFevre, who emigrated to Delaware county when a young man, was born at Bontecoe in 1784 and was the son of Isaac, the only son of Johannes, son of Isaac, the first LeFevre at Bontecoe who was son of Simon the Patentee. Daniel's parents both died before he was ten years old and

he was brought up by his uncle Philip Deyo who resided on the Paltz Plains and whose wife was his mother's sister. When twenty-one years of age Daniel struck out for himself and traveled on horseback over the Catskills to what is now Delaware county, where he found an acquaintance and relative, Isaac Hardenbergh, a descendant of Col. Hardenbergh owner of the great Hardenbergh Patent. The country was then a wilderness without roads. Daniel LeFevre located in Delaware county in 1806. In 1808 he married Henrietta Schermerhorn and bought out her father's tanning business in the town of Roxbury, by the river on the old post road, about midway between Mooresville (now Grand Gorge) and Prattsville. Daniel and his wife are both buried in the churchyard at Prattsville. Their children, who grew to maturity were Isaac born in 1810, Gilbert born in 1816, Ann Maria (married Frederick Pomeroy), William Chauncey, Sarah C. (who married Charles C. More) and Salinda E. (who became the second wife of Floyd S. McKinstry). The three sons, Isaac, Gilbert and William Chauncey all became practical tanners. The eldest son, Isaac, married Margaret M. Richtmeyer. They had children: Martin R., Henrietta, William LeRoy, Dewitt Chauncey, Elizabeth, Daniel and Sarah.

In 1844 Isaac moved to Northville, Fulton Co., where he built a tannery. His brother Gilbert was afterwards associated with him for a number of years. Isaac represented Fulton and Hamilton counties in the Assembly for the year 1854, was President of the Fulton County Bank of Gloversville, N. Y., from its organization for a period of fifteen years. In 1866 he removed to Albany, N. Y., and formed a partnership with Jos. H. Smith and his brother Gilbert in the wholesale leather business, which continued until he retired in the

early '80's. He continued to live in Albany until the time of his death in 1889.

Isaac's son Martin R. located at Beaver Falls, Lewis county, where he carried on the tanning business as his father and grandfather had done.

Gilbert LeFevre, son of Daniel, who moved from Bontecoe to Delaware county, married Lovina D. Gleason. After her death he married her sister Marietta Gleason, who died, leaving a son, Roman G. After his second wife's death he married Mary Ann Lobdell. By the third marriage there was one son, Arthur. Gilbert resided for a time at his father's tannery in Delaware county. Afterwards he and others built a tannery at Greenfield in the town of Wawarsing. Subsequently he moved to Kingston and in 1856 to Fulton county, where he carried on the tanning business, was supervisor of the town of Northampton for a number of years in war times. In 1866 he moved to Albany, where he had a wholesale leather store and in that city he resided until his death.

William Chauncey LeFevre, son of Daniel of Delaware county and brother of Isaac and Gilbert, carried on the tanning business at Beaver Falls. He subsequently sold his business to his brother Gilbert who afterwards disposed of it to his nephew Martin R., son of Isaac. Wm. C. afterwards lived at Carthage. He was married, but left no children.

Each of the three brothers, Gilbert, Isaac and Wm. Chauncey were very successful and prosperous business men and had a large amount of property when they retired from the tanning business.

CHAPTER XI

EMIGRATIONS FROM NEW PALTZ IN THE EARLY DAYS.

It was not until after the Revolutionary War that the wave of emigration swept westward.

In the Colonial days when the hive swarmed out at New Paltz and the young men and their wives left their native county, they did not go west to grow up with the country, but crossed the Hudson into Dutchess, or went north into what was then Albany county, or south into Orange, or journeyed further to Staten Island; or, passing on still further south, found a new home on the Raritan in Somerset county, N. J. Others, emigrating from New Paltz, found a new place of abode in Chester county (now Lancaster county) Pennsylvania, while William Penn was still living and proprietor of the province. Others of the tribe, emigrating from Ulster county in those old days, founded a home for themselves and their descendants in Salem county in southwestern New Jersey. From documentary evidence, supported by tradition, we have some slight information of New Paltz people in the Colonial days who journeyed all the way to the banks of the far Potomac.

Where there were several sons in a family it was quite customary for one to remain on the paternal estate, while others would push out into a new region. In a portion of these cases we have the record of the purchase by the father of the land on which his son was soon to locate.

It is the purpose of this chapter to relate something of the history of those sons of New Paltz who left their homes in those early days.

The three sons and one daughter of Simon LeFevre the Patentee all spent their days within the New Paltz patent. The three sons and one daughter of Pierre Deyo the Patentee were content to remain at New Paltz. Of the three sons of Jean Hasbrouck the Patentee one kept his father's homestead, one went to England and one enlisted in the war in Canada and we have no further account of him, except mention of his death in his father's will. Three of the four sons of Abraham Hasbrouck the Patentee remained in the vicinity while the remaining son settled in Dutchess county. The Freers, the Beviere and the DuBoises scattered widely in the first and second generations. Only one son of Louis Bevier the Patentee remained at New Paltz, while two went to Napanoch and another settled at Marbletown. The two daughters of Hugo Freer the Patentee married and settled at Schenectady; one of their brothers kept his father's homestead in this village; one located in Kingston, one went to Bontecoe and another, after living at Bontecoe about twenty years, moved to Rhinebeck. Louis DuBois the Patentee had seven sons and one daughter. Four of the sons located in the immediate vicinity of New Paltz, one remained at Kingston, one settled at Hurley and one located at Rochester.

In the next generation the grandchildren of Simon LeFevre, Pierre Deyo, Louis Bevier and Jean Hasbrouck are found almost altogether within the bounds of Ulster county as it then was, while the grandchildren of Abraham Hasbrouck, Hugo Freer and especially of Louis DuBois had scattered widely, the latter being found in various portions of the province of New York outside of Ulster county and likewise in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Of the descendants of the Patentees who made their home in New Paltz and vicinity we have given an account in the

History of New Paltz and its Old Families. Of those in more distant parts of the county and in Dutchess, Orange and Albany counties and on Staten Island some information has been given; of the grandchildren of Louis DuBois who settled in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania and of some of the number who located in nearer places much remains to be told.

First taking up the sons of the Patentees who remained in the county, whose history we have not before related, we begin with the youngest son of Louis DuBois the Patentee.



GUN OF LOUIS DUBOIS THE PATENTEE
Still in possession of the family

MATTHEW DuBOIS.

Matthew, youngest son of Louis DuBois, was born at New Paltz in 1679. His brothers and sister were all born before their parents came here. Matthew's descendants have therefore a special right to be reckoned among the "Old Families of New Paltz."

Matthew returned to Kingston with his father and mother when he was a lad seven years old and he lived there ever afterwards. His father died in 1696 when Matthew was seventeen years of age. In 1695 shortly before his death his

father sold to Matthew a house and lot at Kingston and one-half of a certain tract in Hurley then in possession of Matthew's brother Jacob. By the provisions of the sale he was to come into possession of the property at Kingston after the death of his father and mother and after he became twenty-one years of age. Matthew's name appears as one of the village trustees in 1725 and as a freeholder in 1728. Before he was nineteen years old he married Sarah, daughter of Mattys Mattyson. They had eight sons and three daughters. The sons were Louis, born in 1697; Matthew, born in 1698; Hiskiah (Hezekiah), born in 1701; Ephraim, born in 1703; Johannes, born in 1706; Jesse, born in 1709; Gideon, born in 1719; Jeremiah, born in 1721.

Matthew retained his father's homestead at Kingston only till 1731, when he sold it to Matthew E. Thompson. Over a century afterwards Elijah DuBois, a great-great-grandson, purchased the property.

Matthew's son Hiskiah married Anna Pierson and in 1722 located in Saugerties. He had a large family of children. In 1761 he owned two houses in what is now Saugerties village. In 1775 his name and that of his son Hiskiah, Jr., appear among the signers of the Articles of Association.

Of Matthew's son Johannes who remained in Kingston, we shall speak hereafter.

Little has been known about the remaining six sons of Matthew except their names on the baptismal record of the church book at Kingston, but it has been satisfactorily shown of late that they did not perish from the earth in infancy or childhood but appear in vigorous manhood in Dutchess county in Poughkeepsie and vicinity, where their names appear on church and civil records and where their father purchased land to the extent of at least 2,000 acres about 1730.



The descendants of Jacques DuBois through his son Pierre, who settled in vicinity of Fishkill have taken great interest in their family history, but the descendants of his cousin Matthew, through these six sons who located in Poughkeepsie and its neighborhood, have not been traced down farther than about the time of the Revolution. We give what little we can gather of their history under the title "New Paltz Huguenots in Poughkeepsie before the Revolution." We learn this one additional fact from Mr. E. M. Ruttenber that there was a Capt. Matthew DuBois, Jr., born in 1724 (whom we suppose to be son of Matthew of Poughkeepsie and grandson of Matthew of Kingston), who was engaged in commercial business at New Windsor during the Revolutionary period, lived in Little Britain after the war and left a large family.

Matthew's son Johannes was the only one who remained in the vicinity of Kingston. He married Rebecca Tappan in 1728. They lived at the Twalfskill (Wilbur) where their descendants for generations were in the milling business. Johannes' name appears in the list of freeholders in Kingston in 1728; also in the list of foot soldiers in the corporation of Kingston in 1748, together with those of Nathan DuBois (son of Jacques, Jr.), and Isaac (son of Jacob of Hurley), those being the only DuBoises on the list. We find the name of Johannes in the list of slaveholders in 1755; also as one of the trustees of Kingston Academy when it was organized in 1774, as one of the trustees of the village of Kingston almost continuously from 1761 to 1774; also among the signers of the Articles of Association in 1775, together with his two sons, Joshua and Jeremiah, who are the only sons of whom we have any record. Both of these sons were men of prominence in the Revolutionary period. Joshua, who

was born in 1745, married Catharine Schepmoes, by whom he had one son Joshua, Jr. After her death he married Margaret Masten, by whom he had a son Charles and daughter Ann. Joshua's home was at the corner of Wall and James street. His name appears as a soldier of the Revolution. He died at the age of seventy-seven. Joshua's son Charles, who was born in 1785, married Catharine Hendricks. Their son Elijah was for a long time president of the State of New York bank. Charles V. and Louis A. of Kingston are sons of Elijah.

Jeremiah, son of Johannes and grandson of Matthew DuBois, was born in 1748. He lived at the old home on the Twalfskill, where there was a mill used for carding wool and making cloth. His name appears as one of the trustees of the corporation of Kingston almost continuously from 1789 to 1800. His wife was Catharine Masten. They had one daughter Maritje and one son John Jeremiah, born in 1773, who also lived at the old house on the Twalfskill. Peter J. DuBois, who was a son of John Jeremiah, was born in this house in 1807 and was, half a century ago, one of the most prominent citizens of Kingston, being interested likewise in coal mines in Pennsylvania and different manufacturing enterprises. Lemuel DuBois of Ellenville is a son of John Gosman DuBois and grandson of Peter J.

This ends our account of the family of Matthew, youngest son of Louis DuBois, the New Paltz Patentee.

DAVID DUBOIS OF ROCHESTER.

David DuBois was the fourth son of Louis the New Paltz Patentee. He was born at Hurley, March 16, 1667, married Cornelia Vernoooy in 1689 and settled in Rochester. David left but one son and two daughters that married.

The name of David DuBois appears as lieutenant in Captain Vernooy's company for Rochester and Wawarsing in 1715. He was supervisor of the town of Rochester from 1717 to 1728. David DuBois and wife had one son, Josaphat, born in 1706, and two daughters: Catryn who married William Kool, and Anna, born in 1703, who married Jacob Vernooy.

David's only son Josaphat married Tjatje Van Keuren in 1730. On the Kingston church records we find set down the birth of two daughters but no son. The daughters were Maria, born in 1735 and Catrina, born in 1739. The name of Josaphat DuBois appears in the Rochester company in 1738.

JACOB DUBOIS OF HURLEY.

Jacob DuBois, born in 1661, third son of Louis the Patentee, has a very large number of descendants, some of whom have risen to prominence in various parts of the country. Jacob located on land of his father in Hurley. In 1689 he married Gitty Gerritson, daughter of Gerrit Cornelissen, who was the son of Cornelius Van Neiwkirk. Jacob DuBois and his brother Solomon were first of the sons of New Paltz Patentees to marry Dutch wives and their wives were sisters.

Jacob spent all his long life on the farm at Hurley and died in 1745 aged eighty-four years. Jacob's name appears as a member of the Hurley company in 1715 and as one of the town trustees in 1719. Jacob and his wife had nine children who grew to maturity and married. These were Magdalena, who married Gerrit Rosa; Barent, born in 1693, who married his double cousin Jacomyntje, daughter of his uncle Solomon DuBois; Louis, born in 1695, who married Jane Van Vliet and afterwards Margaret Jansen; Grietje, who married Cornelius Newkirk; Isaac, born in 1702, who married

Nealtje Rosa and afterwards Janetje Rosa; Catrina, who married Petrus Smedes; Rebecca, who married Petrus Bogardus; Gerrit, born in 1704, who married Margaret Elmendorf; Johannes, born in 1710, who married Judith Wynkoop; Sarah, who married Conrad Elmendorf.

Of the five sons of Jacob DuBois whom we have mentioned, the two eldest Barent and Louis went to Pittsgrove, Salem county, in southwestern New Jersey, where their father had bought land for them and where the DuBois family increased and flourished greatly. Their brother Isaac had his home near Kingston. Gerrit went with his elder brothers to New Jersey but after his father's death returned to the farm at Hurley. Jacob's youngest son Johannes remained at Hurley.

Jacob's son Isaac, as we have said, lived near Kingston. His name appears as one of the foot soldiers in the corporation of Kingston in 1738. He had a mill at Greenkill in the town of Hurley in 1751. Isaac and his wife had three sons: Jacob, born in 1733; Johannes, born in 1746 and Petrus, born in 1753. We know nothing about the two younger sons except that the name of Johannes appears signed to the Articles of Association at Kingston. Jacob, the eldest son of Isaac, bought a tract of land in 1757 lying on both sides of the Wallkill at Tuthill and including the island in the stream. He left two sons, Isaac and Jacob. The former took the land on the west side of the Wallkill and Jacob took the land on the east side including the island at Tuthill, Jacob's house was built where Gardiner village now is. He has a number of descendants in the New Hurley neighborhood. The late Hon. Jacob LeFevre, whose mother was a daughter of this Jacob DuBois of Gardiner, had among his old papers a deed on parchment dated in 1757, showing that

Jacob DuBois of the corporation of Kingston had purchased the tract of 250 acres with buildings of Jacob Rutzen and others, paying for the property £250 cash. The name of Jacob DuBois appears as one of the signers of the Articles of Association in 1775.

Gerrit, son of Jacob of Hurley, married Margaret Elmen-dorf. After his father's death he returned to Hurley. He had two sons, Conrad and Tobias. Conrad's name appears in the Articles of Association as a resident of Marbletown. The family of Conrad has spread into Ohio, Michigan and Missouri. He and his brother Tobias each had nine children. The children of Tobias located in different counties in this state. The name of Tobias DuBois appears as first lieutenant in a Marbletown company in 1778.

We come now to Johannes (in English John) who was the youngest son of Jacob of Hurley and the only one to remain permanently in that town. He married Judith Wynkoop in 1736. They had five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons located in Hurley and were the only great grandsons of Louis the Patentee who lived at Hurley. The sons of Johannes DuBois and his wife Judith Wynkoop were Jacob, Cornelius, Petrus, Abraham and John. They had also two daughters. The names of Johannes and his eldest son Jacob are signed to the Articles of Association in 1775. The names of Johannes and all his sons except Abraham appear on a road list of the town of Hurley for 1781, showing that they were residents of the town at that time. In the old graveyard at Hurley the tombstone of Cornelius DuBois states that he died in 1829 aged eighty-six years, thus showing that he was born in 1743. His son Derrick of Hurley was sheriff in 1828.

This ends our account of the descendants of the New Paltz Patentees in Ulster county.

THE DUBOIS FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY.

Three of the grandchildren of Louis DuBois the New Paltz Patentee Abraham (son of Abraham) and Barent and Louis (sons of Jacob) went to New Jersey.

We have said that Barent and Louis, the two eldest sons of Jacob DuBois of Hurley, emigrated to west New Jersey. We have some information concerning this branch of the DuBois family from the "Record of the Family of Louis DuBois" published in 1860 by Robert Patterson DuBois of New London, Penn., and William Ewing DuBois of Philadelphia.

From their account we condense the following sketch:

Early in the eighteenth century the farmers of Esopus had information of very good lands for sale in the southern part of what was then and still is called West Jersey. Very soon after crossing Oldman's Creek, which is the northern boundary of Salem county we suddenly leave the scrubby pine forest and the sandy waste and come upon a tract where the large timber is firmly rooted in a clay soil, giving indications of a country well suited to agriculture. In this region in 1714 Jacob DuBois of Hurley, Sarah DuBois, Isaac Van Meter and John Van Meter purchased a tract of 3,000 acres of Daniel Cox of Burlington, N. J. Two years later Jacob received title for 1,200 acres of this tract from the other three. On this land the brothers Barent and Louis settled, no doubt soon after their respective marriages, that of Barent occurring in 1715 and that of his brother Louis in 1720. Barent carried with him to his new home his certificate of membership in the church at Kingston, dated in 1716, written in Dutch and signed by Petrus Vas, minister. In 1733 Jacob deeded the land to his sons Barent and Louis, who had settled on it a number of years before. The deed from Jacob to Barent

mentions as a consideration the "love and good will which he beareth to his son and likewise a certain sum of £110, current and lawful money of New York." Barent had eight children of whom seven were sons: Jacob, Solomon, David, Jonathan, Isaac, Gerrit and Abraham. Of these sons Jacob, born in 1719, became a captain in the time of the Revolutionary War; Jonathan became a minister of the gospel, locating at Northampton, Bucks Co., Pa. He was one of the first trustees of Queens (now Rutgers) college at New Brunswick, N. J. His eldest son Abraham was a captain of cavalry in the Revolutionary War. Jonathan DuBois has a numerous posterity in Bucks county, Penn., while there is a numerous tribe descended from his brothers in West New Jersey even to the present day. Barent's son Abraham, born in 1738, became a silversmith in Philadelphia.

Barent DuBois' brother Louis, who also went from Hurley to Pittsgrove, N. J. and located on a portion of the same tract made other purchases until his total landed estate amounted to about 1,100 acres. The house built by Louis in 1725, remained standing until about 1860. In 1742 Louis DuBois sold two acres at Pittsgrove as a church lot and he and his wife were among the first members of the Presbyterian church at that place then organized. He died in 1784. Louis and his wife Margaret Jansen had eleven children of whom eight were sons: Jacob, Matthew, John, Cornelius, Peter, Joseph, Benjamin and Samuel. The son Benjamin, born in 1739, became a minister of the gospel and had charge of the churches at Freehold and Middletown, in Monmouth county, N. J., for a period of sixty-three years, though he had a helper in his old age. His pastorate extended over the stormy period of the Revolutionary War and the strife between the Coetus and Conferentia factions in the church.

He is believed to have been educated in Poughkeepsie. He became pastor of the churches mentioned in 1764 and his pastorate ended with his death in 1827 at the age of eighty-eight. In the Revolutionary struggle his patriotism was so ardent that he could not content himself with advocating the American cause in his sermons and prayers but would sometimes shoulder his musket and knapsack and join the ranks to the great disgust of the tories and British soldiers. His wife Phebe Denise lived to be ninety-six years of age and died in 1839. They had ten children, five of whom emigrated to Franklin, O., on the Big Miami, accompanied by a number of Jersey people. A Presbyterian church was soon organized. The place was known as the Jersey settlement. A DuBois family picnic is held regularly in the vicinity. Rev. Benjamin DuBois' daughter Sophia was grandmother of the late Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States. This and other information concerning the DuBoises in Ohio we had in 1897 from Tunis V. DuBois of Xenia in that state, a great-grandson of Rev. Benjamin DuBois of New Jersey.

THE FAMILY OF ABRAHAM DUBOIS, SON OF ABRAHAM THE
NEW PALTZ PATENTEE.

Abraham (2) son of Abraham the Patentee, 1685 to 1758, married Marie LaSiliere, 1717. They were members of a considerable party who emigrated from the Paltz to Salem and other counties of the state of New Jersey. They finally settled in Somerset county at or near Neshanic. They were well to do and acquired a considerable land interest in Salem and Somerset counties. Their children were: Françoise, b 1718; Margaret, b 1720; Marie, b 1721; Catrene, b 1723; Abraham (3) 1725—1793, married Jannette Van Dyke, 1747; Nicola (son) b 1732; Rebeka, b 1734.

Children of Abraham (3) and Janette Van Dyke, Somerset county, N. J., were: Margaret, b 1749; Abraham (4) 1751—1807, m first Elizabeth Cheesman, second Mary Heberton; Nicholas (2) b 1753, m Anna Mount; Dominicus, b 1756, m first Marie Pettinger, second Elizabeth Scudder, 1793; Mary m Abraham Tyson; Catrine, b 1760, m John Baird.

Children of Abraham (4) and Elizabeth Cheesman, Philadelphia, Pa., were: Samuel, 1778-1801, drowned in Charleston harbor; Abraham, 1780-1825, never married; Nicholas, 1783-1819, married Agnes McKim, 1808, removed to Springfield, Ill., from Baltimore, Md.; Jane, 1788-1827, m Charles Calvert Edgerton; Mary, 1789-1798, d at Williamsport, Md.; Edmund C., b 1793, married ———, descendants in Baltimore, Md.; James S., 1795-1859, never married; George H., 1805-1851, m Margaret ———, buried in old French cemetery, New Orleans; Elizabeth, 1807-1835.

Children of Dominicus were: Abraham (5) 1780-1865, married Juliet Bowes, b Edinburgh, Scotland, 1784; Jane, 1810-1863, m first Henry Niven, second Franklin Lusk.

Children of Abraham (5) and Juliet Bowes, Great Bend, Pa., were: Joseph, b 1812, m Emroy Taylor; Catharine, b 1814, m Rev. Jas. B. McCreary pastor for thirty years of the Presbyterian church at Great Bend, Pa., which was built by Abraham DuBois and John McKinney; Elizabeth, b 1816, m Francis P. Catlin; Lydia Jane, b 1821, m Dr. James Brooks; Nicholas, b 1823, m Louisa Griffin; William, killed 1855 at Virgin Bay, Nicaragua, on return from California; Fanny, m Hon. Simeon B. Chase; Juliet, m Robert E. Curtis; James C., m Emma Brundage.

Abraham (3) and son Dominicus or Mina (the name adopted by the latter, because he so much disliked that of Dominicus) both served in the Revolutionary War in the

state troops of New Jersey, Abraham as Captain and Dominicus as Sergeant. There were several other DuBoises who were in the service of the country from this state during that period.

Abraham (4) son of Abraham' (3) learned the jewelers' trade and established himself in Philadelphia in 1772, became an expert designer and engraver and is credited with having made the design of one of the first of the experimental coinages of the United States in 1783, known as the "Nova Constellation." Four of these coins, a ten cent, twenty-five cent, half dollar and dollar, formerly the property of John Jacob Thompson, were sold a short time since at the sale of the Parmlee collection in New York City for the sum of \$1,375. Abraham (4) was of more than the ordinary ability. He engaged in a large export trade in the products of the West Indies to the several ports of the Netherlands. He owned or controlled a number of vessels engaged in this trade. An inventory of his estate shows the faith he had in the future of the New Republic. Among the items are the following:

House No. 65 S. 2nd street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-one tracts of land Luzerne county, Penn., 8,400 acres.

Four tracts of land Centre country, Penn., 1,600 acres.

Thirty-six tracts Northumberland county, Penn. Township, 14,600 acres.

In Harrison county, Virginia, 10,000 acres.

In Lincoln country, Kentucky, 10,000 acres.

In Fayette county, Kentucky, 10,000 acres.

In Roberon county, North Carolina, 115,000 acres.

In Montgomery county, Georgia, 219,000 acres.

This followed a long list of personal and other property. It afterwards appears that much of the landed property was lost to the heirs through the large depreciation of the Continental currency.

Nicholas (2) was a judge of the courts of New Jersey for a period of eighteen years.

Dominicus was agent for his brother Abraham of Philadelphia in the purchase of land in Luzerne county, Penn., and settled at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, where he died in 1824.

He was active in all enterprises looking to the interest and advancement of Great Bend. In company with John McKinney he built on the picturesque site of the present Presbyterian church the first church erected there, and was always one of its most earnest supporters.

Abraham (5) son of Dominicus, who married Juliet Bowes, owned and cultivated a large tract of land at Great Bend, covering a great part of this township, besides owning and operating a lumber mill still in the possession of the family. He had a large family and died in 1865.

Joseph, the eldest son of Abraham (5) held many positions of trust in his native town, Great Bend, now Hallstead, Penn. He left a family of nine children: Richard, Ellen, Juliet, Harriet, James, William, Frances, Addison and Abraham. Richard is a captain in the regular army. He has long resided in Washington, D. C. Harriet married Commander Geo. M. Bache, U. S. Navy. James has been U. S. consul at Mannheim and Consul-General at Switzerland.

Nicholas DuBois, son of Abraham (5) became a civil engineer and was employed in building the Erie railroad; afterwards was in Oregon and in 1859 located in Washington,

D. C. His children were: Elizabeth, Charles, Carrie and Rhesa.

THE DUBOISES AT CATSKILL.

Benjamin DuBois, son of Solomon, son of Louis the Patentee, married in 1721, Catharine Suylant of Hurley. About 1727 he moved from his father's home at Poughwoughtenonk in the town of New Paltz to Catskill, in what was then Albany county, now Greene county. He settled on a tract of 900 acres, purchased in 1720 by his father, Solomon, of Alexander McDowell, for which he paid £305, lying on the south side of Catskill creek. In 1728 Benjamin purchased of Gysbert Lane and wife a tract of land at the Point for £350. In the will of Benjamin DuBois, which was proved in 1767, he mentions his sons, Huybartus, [Lieut.-Col.] Cornelius and Isaac and speaks of his grandson Benjamin, son of his deceased eldest son, Solomon. He also mentions his two daughters, Tryntje and Sarah, widow of Christian Overbaugh.

Benjamin's son Solomon, who was born in 1724, was a blacksmith by trade. He married Margaret Sammons. Their son Benjamin, born in 1752, married Catharine Salisbury.

Huybartus, son of Benjamin, the first of the name at Catskill, was born in 1725, before the removal of his father's family from Poughwoughtenonk. He married Cornelia Hallenbeck of Coxsackie. During a great portion of his life he occupied the homestead of his father, Benjamin, where he died in 1809. He left several daughters and two sons, Benjamin and John, the former of whom did not marry.

Lieut.-Colonel Cornelius DuBois was born in 1727, about the time of the removal of his father's family from Poughwoughtenonk to Catskill. In the Revolutionary War he was a captain and afterwards a lieutenant-colonel and commanded

the 11th Regiment of Levies. He was in active service as captain before being commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. The record says that Captain DuBois of Catskill erected a block-house half a mile east of Cobleskill village in Schoharie county and that he was for some time in command of this fort. In the campaign against the Indians and Sir John Johnson in 1779 Lieut.-Colonel Cornelius DuBois took an important part. Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois states that his grandfather Joel DuBois, then a boy of about seventeen, was among the state levies under Captain Hoteling in the campaign against Sir John Johnson, in the regiment recruited about Catskill and the Great Emboght and commanded by Colonel Cornelius DuBois. Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois adds: "The services of Barent DuBois, a son of Col. Cornelius, as a scout and ranger during most of the Revolutionary war, are full of the most romantic interest. He was an intimate associate of Timothy Murphy, the Schoharie Indian Killer, and knew every Indian path and secret cover from the Canada border to the Great Bend of the Susquehanna. The writer remembers him well and many an amusing or kindly tradition of Capt. Barent DuBois still lingers about his old home in Catskill."

Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius' wife was Catharine Vanderpoel of Kinderhook, whom he married in 1751. Their sons (besides Captain Barent) were Benjamin, Lowrens and Abraham and there were several daughters.

We will now go back to Isaac DuBois, youngest son of Benjamin, who was born in 1731, after the removal of the family from New Paltz to Catskill. He married Lena Sammons of Shawangunk. He resided at Catskill Point on the place previously occupied by his brother Huybartus. Here he lived thirty-five years, until his death in 1793. He had

two sons, John and Joel and two daughters. The eldest son, John, occupied the place for forty-six years, until his death in 1841, when it passed into the possession of Joel DuBois, his son, who owned it until 1859, when it passed out of the possession of the family, which had owned it for 131 years. The information in this sketch is from Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois, partly derived from correspondence and partly from information found in his history of the Catskill DuBoises, which was published shortly after the DuBois Reunion at New Paltz in 1875.

THE STATEN ISLAND DUBOISES.

There was another Louis DuBois in this country shortly after the New Paltz Patentees located here and this other Louis DuBois left a line of descendants on Staten Island, though this does not interfere with the evidence that Louis Jr., son of the Paltz Patentee, had a son Louis who settled on Staten Island, likewise.

In the calendar in English of New York Historical memoranda which we find in the Poughkeepsie library, it appears that in 1690 Peter Cavalier, Adolphus Hardenbrook, Louis DuBois and one or two others made a formal complaint that they had been deprived of their share of the prizes taken in this Canada expedition which was the first undertaken. This Louis DuBois is not the New Paltz Patentee for he was much too old for such work, nor was it his son Louis for he was a lad only thirteen years of age. Next we find in the record in the old French church in New York City recorded in French the marriage of Louis DuBois and Hester Graset in 1694; then in the enrollment of militia in Staten Island in 1715 appear the names of Louis DuBois, sen. and Louis DuBois, Jr.; then in the records of the Dutch

church on Staten Island it appears that Louis DuBois and his wife Catharine Van Brunt had a son baptized in 1744; next we find in the records of wills in New York City that of Louis DuBois made in 1711 and probated in 1744 in which he speaks of himself as a resident of Staten Island, appoints his wife Katrina (in English Catharine), as one of the executors, gives to his eldest son Louis, his smithy and nothing more, gives to his sons John and Augustus the plantation where he resides, gives to his son Samuel his plantation on the south side, which he bought of Daniel Stilwell, and gives certain legacies to his daughters Martha, Esther, Mary and Marguarite. In the records of the Episcopal church on Staten Island we find the baptism of several children, evidently of this line of DuBoises.

There is also on Staten Island records a considerable amount of information concerning the family of Louis DuBois, son of Louis, Jr., of New Paltz and grandson of Louis the New Paltz Patentee, who went from New Paltz to Staten Island, married Charity Andervelt about 1743, located at Richmond, near the center of the island and had a family of five sons and two daughters one of whom Mathias, emigrated to Broome county and located in the town of Union.

This Mathias married Catharine Carshan and afterwards Mary Marshall, before removing to Broome county about 1793. By his first wife he had one daughter Mary, and four sons Lewis, Daniel, Mathias and John. The last named born in 1777, married Lucy Crocker. They located in Owego, N. Y., near the mouth of Owego creek. John DuBois engaged in lumbering as well as farming. His children were: Ezekiel, John, Jr. (the lumber king), David, Pamela, Abel, Angeline, Matthias, Orrin, George M., Joseph, Mary. John DuBois, Jr., carried on the lumber business on a very large

scale and was likewise a bridge builder. He left a fortune of several millions of dollars.

NEW PALTZ HUGUENOTS IN POUGHKEEPSIE BEFORE THE
REVOLUTION.

New Paltz people were not among the very earliest settlers in Poughkeepsie. The first tax list for the middle district in Dutchess, which comprised Poughkeepsie and its immediate vicinity, was made in 1718 and contains the names of thirty-three persons, not one of them a New Paltz man, though Pierre (Peter) DuBois, son of Jacques, had gone from Kingston to Fishkill a dozen years earlier and was an elder in the church at Fishkill, when it was organized in 1716.

However, though there were no New Paltz people in Poughkeepsie when the first tax list was made in 1718, there were three grandsons and one great-grandson of Hugo Freer the Patentee, who went from New Paltz and located in that place in the next generation; while six grandsons of Louis DuBois the Patentee, went from Kingston to the same place in the same period. Besides there was a son of Hugo Freer the Patentee, who went to Rhinebeck about 1720.

The records of the Dutchess county clerk's office show that in 1723 Abraham Freer of Dutchess county purchased of Henry Beekman sixty-seven acres of land "joining the land of his father" Abraham Freer senior, on the King's Road and fifteen years later the former and wife Johanna (Louis) sold this identical sixty-seven acres "lying at Rhinebeck" to Matthew Earnest of Rhinebeck for £190. These records show that Abraham Freer junior and his father both owned land at Rhinebeck in 1723.

In the Dutchess county tax list for 1723 Abraham Freer is assessed for \$5 and Abraham Freer junior for £8. Peter

DuBois of Fishkill is rated at £25. The next year, in addition to the names mentioned we find that of Hugo Freer, oldest son of Abraham Freer senior, who married Marietjen Dewitt. Hugo joined the church at Rhinebeck in 1742 and probably lived and died there. Some of his children were baptized at Rhinebeck, some at Kingston and some at New Paltz.

[His son Johannes (John) lived in Rhinebeck and married Catharine Caruryck. They had children: Peter, baptized at Rhinebeck in 1758; Henry, born at Claverack; Johannes in Albany; Hendrick in Schagitoke. The eldest son Peter, who was baptized at Rhinebeck in 1758, married Rachel Davenport and located at Troy, N. Y., where he died in 1730. His son Henry Davenport Frear lived in Troy. James A. Frear, secretary of state of Wisconsin is a grandson of Henry Davenport Frear of Troy, N. Y.]

This Hugo or (Hugo Ab. as the name sometimes appears) had four brothers: Abraham junior, Solomon, William and Philip. Each of these located at a different place; thus the Freer family scattered widely at an early date. Abraham junior married Janitje DeGraff and as his second wife Johanna Louis and moved to Poughkeepsie; Solomon married Claritje Westvaal and located at Minisink; William married Maryanetta Van Coykendall and we find him at Poughkeepsie, his name being signed to a call sent to Holland for a minister in 1744.

His sons were Benjamin, Jacob and Abraham. The last named, who was born in 1744, lived for a time in "Sopus" (as Kingston and vicinity were called in those days) but in 1778 moved to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. He left three children and thirty-six grandchildren. His son William was a minister of the Baptist church and likewise his grandson Geo Frear, D. D.

Philip, son of Abraham Freer, married Catharine Scharf and lived at Claverack.

In 1727 the name of Abraham Freer appears as collector in the North Ward, that is the Rhinebeck district, and the receipt with his signature appears in the book. It is written in Dutch and is one of the very few papers in that language in the Dutchess county records.

Abraham Freer senior, son of Hugo the Patentee, doubtless ended his days at Rhinebeck.

We have noted in previous pages that Abraham senior, who was the second son of Hugo the Patentee, and was living near the present location of the Bontecoe school house, not very far from the north bounds of the Paltz patent in 1705, sold his pews in the church here in 1723 and probably moved somewhere, as his name does not appear on the list of freeholders in 1728. From these Dutchess county records there can be no doubt that he moved from Bontecoe to Rhinebeck in 1723 or before that date, with his family. He was the first son of a Patentee to locate outside of Ulster county and he was the only son of a Patentee who ever lived outside of Ulster county except Benjamin, son of Abraham Hasbrouck who, at a later date, also moved to Dutchess county and Abraham DuBois, son of the Patentee of the same name, who went to New Jersey.

Abraham Freer senior, who certainly was the first to move from New Paltz to Dutchess county, had a nephew Simon, son of Hugo, senior and grand-nephew Peter son of Jonas who moved from New Paltz to Poughkeepsie. The marriage of the last named is the first recorded on the church book at that place. It is dated in 1746 and states that Peter Freer, born at New Paltz was married to Cornelia Ostrom, both then living at Poughkeepsie. [The record of births in

Poughkeepsie dates back considerably further, and begins in 1718.]

Abraham Freer junior was one of the first New Paltz men to locate in Poughkeepsie, and he quite surely lived at Rhinebeck with his father, before going to Poughkeepsie. He was the son of Abraham senior and grandson of Hugo the Patentee. He was born in 1697 and was still living at New Paltz in 1720 when he married Janitje DeGraff at Kingston. As his second wife he married at Poughkeepsie in 1734 Johanna Louis, widow of Peter Van Bome. In 1734 his name appears on the Poughkeepsie records as poundmaster.

On a map of Poughkeepsie of 1770 no Freer name is set down except the Abraham Freer farm of 146 acres.

Abraham Freer's son Johannes (in English John) was born in 1739. He married Maria Van Fleet. He resided in Poughkeepsie.

Now going back to another member of the Freer family who early moved from New Paltz to Poughkeepsie we find that in the year 1724 Simon Freer "of Ulster county" purchased of Aert Masten forty-two morgen of land at Poegkeepsling (Poughkeepsie). The price paid was £140.

The name of this Simon Freer, who was a son of Hugo senior, does not appear on the tax roll in Dutchess county until in 1729, six years later than those of his uncle Abraham senior and his cousin Abraham junior. He was born in 1695 and married Marytjen Van Bommel at Kingston. He is mentioned in the will of his father-in-law Peter Van Bommel (Wamboom) in 1732. His name appears as an ensign at Poughkeepsie in 1739 and a signer to a call to Holland for a minister in 1744. His sons were Simeon (born in 1721), Petrus, Johannes [Col. John], Nathan, Jacobus (born in 1735 and probably Capt. Jacobus) Jeremias. The youngest child was baptised at Poughkeepsie; others at Kingston.

We have additional information concerning two of these sons of Simon Freer who moved from New Paltz to Poughkeepsie, namely Simeon the eldest and Johannes (John).

The last named was Col. John Freer, who commanded the 4th Dutchess Co. regiment of militia in the Revolutionary war. Our information of Col. John Freer's family is obtained to some extent from Gov. Walter F. Freer of Hawaii who is one of his descendants. John Freer's name first appears with the title of colonel in 1770.

The list of enlisted men in this regiment can not now be found, but the list of officers has been preserved; also the list of land bounty rights for the regiment. Mention of this regiment repeatedly appears. At the commencement of the war in 1775 Col. Freer was appointed one of the "committee of correspondence" to look after the interests of the patriot cause. In 1794 his name appears as one of those who manumitted their slaves.

His wife was Mary Van Kleek. They had two sons, Simeon J. and Baltus and two daughters: Betsy who married Peter Deyo and Maria who married Cornelius Levingston. The son Simeon J. (born in 1755), lived in Poughkeepsie, married Sarah Van Kleek and after her death Mary Van Sickler. The first wife had one son John S.

The second wife had three sons, James, Samuel and Baltus and four daughters, Phebe, Maria, Sally and Eliza C. The son Baltus (born in 1794), married Lavina Westervelt. About 1830 he removed from Poughkeepsie to Ithaca. Their children were Alexander, Louisa, Walter, Rebecca and William. Several of the descendants are living at Ithaca. The son Walter (D. D.), married Fannie E. Foster and removed to Oakland, California, where he is still living. They had three sons Hugo P., Walter F. and Philip and two daughters.

Gov. Frear writes that the information he sends is from his grandmother, the wife of Baltus Freer, who removed from Poughkeepsie to Ithaca about 1830.

Simeon, the eldest brother of Col. John Freer resided in Freertown. He married Catharine Van Benschoten. Their son Elias was a soldier in the Revolution. He married Mary Van Kleeck. About 1777 he moved from Poughkeepsie to Greenfield in the town of Wawarsing where he bought about 1,000 acres of land. He has a large number of descendants in the town of Wawarsing. Elias' son Moses moved to New Paltz about 1830 and for about twenty years occupied the old Freer house on Huguenot street, and carried on the blacksmithing business in a shop across the way. He then moved to Ohio. Subsequently he returned to this town and located two miles east of this village where he again started in the blacksmithing business and called the place Ohioville, in memory of the state where he had lived. This name the little village has ever since borne. Moses' son George carried on the blacksmithing business in this village for a period of about twenty-five years from 1855, at what is now the trolley depot.

Now we will go back to Poughkeepsie and the Freers who resided there.

In the list of those who signed the Articles of Association at Poughkeepsie in 1775 appear the names of John, Jacobus (2), Simon and Elias Freer. Among the number who refused to sign appear the names of Abraham, Abraham, Jr., Simon, Jr., and Thomas Freer. Some of those who refused to sign changed their mind, afterwards, and cast in their lot with the patriot cause.

There were a large number of Freers in Poughkeepsie in the time of the Revolution and in the Land Bounty Rights

of Col. John Freer's regiment appear the names of Abraham, Abraham, Jr., Baltus, Jacobus, John, Nathan, Peter and Simon J. Freer.

Tradition has preserved a story that during the Revolutionary War Capt. Jacobus Freer was stationed with a company of soldiers near the Kall Rock when Gen. Vaughn with the British fleet sailed up the Hudson on his way to burn Kingston and that from his cover Capt. Freer's men fired upon the fleet. The author of the Eagle history thinks that most probably this firing was on the return of the fleet and states that shots from the ships were also fired, one having struck near the old Vassar brewery and being now preserved at Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh.

The number of Freers increased in Poughkeepsie. In a map of 1798 Freertown is marked down at its present location and people of the name are also set down as living farther south on the Post road.

On a map of 1799, when the village was incorporated, six Freer residences are located on the Post road in the southern part of the place. The initials of the Freers occupying these houses on this map are P. N. I. E. S. and S. S.

The total population of the place at that time was about 1,000 and the Freers were apparently much more numerous than any other family.

A part of Poughkeepsie is still called Freertown on account of the number of people of that name, living there a century ago. Freertown is reached by going down Market street and South avenue and it bounds on Livingston street. The fine Hinkley residence overlooks Freertown. No people of the name have lived there in about half a century. The oldest resident of the neighborhood is Mr. Levi Van Kleeck. He is about eighty years of age and has resided there about

sixty-five years. He remembers Jacobus and Lawrence Freer, two of the last of the name residing there. Neither of these left sons. Lawrence Freer owned some half a dozen houses in different parts of Poughkeepsie. The family, which was a century ago the most numerous in the place and highly respectable did not move away to any great extent. Mr. Van Kleeck tells us: They just died out.

THE DUBOIS FAMILY IN POUGHKEEPSIE AND VICINITY.

In the Dutchess county records we find that in 1730 Matthew DuBois "of Ulster County" who can be no other than Matthew of Kingston the youngest son of Louis the Patentee, purchased of Andrew Teller 1337 acres of land on Wappingers Creek, being a part of the Francis Rombout patent. Within the next two years he made additional purchases of land, amounting in all to about 2,000 acres.

DuBois names appear on the civil records in Poughkeepsie in the following order:

Matthew DuBois, justice, in 1734; Lewis DuBois, assessor, in 1742; Gideon DuBois, in 1754; Joel DuBois, in 1770.

On a map of 1770 Lewis DuBois is set down as owning much land on what is now Academy street and he likewise owned land where Vassar college is now located.

The names of Lewis, Matthew and Gideon DuBois, doubtless the same persons above mentioned, together with those of Jeremiah and Ephraim DuBois, are signed to a call from Poughkeepsie for a minister to be sent from Holland, in 1744.

These DuBoises, whose names appear in this call are without doubt sons of Matthew DuBois, the youngest son of Louis the New Paltz Patentee, who located in Kingston. The names of sons of Matthew above mentioned (together

with other of his sons who remained in Ulster county) are found on the church book at Kingston as being baptized there, but in their mature years we find no evidence on the Kingston church book, or in military records or elsewhere of their continued residence in Ulster county, except that the name of Lewis DuBois Jr. (probably the son of Matthew) appears as a freeholder at Kingston in 1728 and Ephraim DuBois in the list of foot soldiers in 1738, so their removal from Kingston to Poughkeepsie must have been at a later date. The baptism of this Lewis DuBois took place in 1697; those of his brothers at later dates up to 1721, when Jeremiah, the youngest, was born. There can be no doubt that Lewis, Matthew, Ephraim, Gideon and Jeremiah all went from Kingston to Poughkeepsie, when young men, while their brother Johannes remained at Kingston and the remaining brother Hiskiah (Hezekiah) went to Saugerties.

There was another brother Jesse whose name likewise appears on the church book at Kingston and on the church book at Poughkeepsie, so that it would appear that six sons of Matthew DuBois of Kingston emigrated to Dutchess county.

As to the exact date of the emigration we have no evidence and as a considerable portion of the church records at Poughkeepsie are lost full information can probably never be obtained.

Rev. Geo. W. DuBois of Essex, N. Y., in his chart presented at the DuBois Reunion at New Paltz in 1875, in which he gives extended information concerning Peter (Pierre) DuBois and his descendants in Fishkill and vicinity, gives in addition the names of several DuBoises in Poughkeepsie and vicinity in the generation preceding the Revolution, as follows: Gideon DuBois and wife Sarah Van Kleeck,

Matthew and wife Deborah Simpgan, Jeremiah and wife Janicke Veile, Jesse and wife Elizabeth.

He also gives the names of other DuBoises of the same period—Cornelius, who married Catharine Ferdon and Elias who married Mary Van Voorhis.

In the list of those who signed the Articles of Association at Poughkeepsie in 1775 appear the names of Lewis, John, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Matthew and Joel DuBois.

Among the number who refused to sign appear the names of Jeremiah and Peter DuBois, Jr.

Next to the Freers the DuBoises were the most numerous of the people bearing New Paltz names in Poughkeepsie in the Revolutionary period. In the list of Land Bounty Rights in the Fourth (Col. John Freer's) Regiment appear the names of Joel, Elias, Jumia (Jeremiah), Matthew, Peter, Peter, Jr., Thomas and Lewis DuBois.

In the Second Dutchess Regiment which was evidently from Fishkill and vicinity appear the names of a number of DuBoises, descendants of Pierre, also the name of Jacob Hasbrouck.

In the Second Regiment of the line from this state Lewis DuBois of Poughkeepsie was a Captain. He must have belonged to the second generation of DuBoises in Poughkeepsie.

In the early part of the war Lewis DuBois of Marlborough, afterwards Colonel of the 5th Regiment of the Line, was a Captain of what was known as the Dutchess company in the Third Regiment of the Line.

On the maps previous to 1800, of which there are four given in the History of Poughkeepsie, the name of DuBois does not appear except in the one of 1770 in which Lewis DuBois is set down as the owner of sixty-nine acres in what

is now the heart of Poughkeepsie. The other persons bearing the DuBois name at that period must have lived outside the village.

With the exception of the Freers and DuBoises and a few Deyos and one or two Hasbroucks none of the New Paltz Huguenot names appear in the early records of Poughkeepsie or elsewhere in Dutchess county previous to the Revolution.

CHAPTER XII

DESCENDANTS OF JACQUES DUBOIS IN ULSTER AND IN
DUTCHESS COUNTIES.

Jacques DuBois, the brother of Louis the New Paltz Patentee, went from the family home in the little village of Wicres, ten and a half miles southwest of Lille in French Flanders to Leyden in Holland, as did their sister Francoise, who afterwards married Pierre Ballou and located on Staten Island.

The line of Louis DuBois the New Paltz Patentee has been traced quite thoroughly, but as to the descendants of Jacques there always has been much uncertainty, partly through the loss of some of the records in Dutchess county.

Most of the information we have concerning Jacques DuBois and his descendants is from the researches of Rev. Geo. W. DuBois of Essex, N. Y., as embodied in his chart presented at the DuBois Reunion at New Paltz in 1875.

Jacques DuBois was born in 1625, and married at Leyden in 1663, eight years after his brother Louis was married at Manheim. The records in the town hall at Leyden state that April 6, 1663 Jacques DuBois (young man) from near La Basse, accompanied by Phillipe DuBois his cousin, was betrothed to Pierronne Bentyn (young woman) from near Lille and that she was accompanied by her sister Mary Bentyn as witness. This was the civil marriage. The religious marriage is recorded in the Walloon church at Leyden and is as follows:

“Betrothed April 6, 1663, married April 25, 1663. Jacques DuBois j. h. d'aupres La Bassee (young man from near La

Bassee) and Pierronne Bentyn j. d. aupres de Lille (young woman from near Lille)."

Of the cousin Phillipe DuBois we know nothing further except that he was godfather at the baptism of Jacques' oldest child, and that he had a brother Albert who was godfather at the baptism of a child of Françoise DuBois, who married Pierre Ballou. All were from near La Bassee. At Manheim is also recorded in 1656 the marriage of Martin DuBois and Jeanne du Rieu. Martin DuBois is set down as the son of Jean DuBois of Wicres, near La Bassee.

The Albert DuBois above mentioned is sometimes called DuBois and sometimes Van der Bosch in the records at Leyden. This was in accordance with the custom of many of the French Protestant Refugees who changed their name into the language of the country in which they found refuge.

The baptism of children of Jacques DuBois and Pierronne Bentyn are recorded in the Walloon church at Leyden as follows: Maria, 1666; Jacques, 1665; Anna, 1669; Jehan, 1661; Pierre (in English Peter) in 1674.

In 1675 Jacques and family came to the new world and located at Kingston. Another son, Christian, was born after the family came to America.

Jacques left on record a procuration for the sale of his house at Leyden and he obtained for himself and wife attests of membership in the Walloon church at Leyden. He died at Kingston in 1676. His widow married John L. Pietersy and in 1677 the latter agreed with Matthew Blanshan to carry out a certain contract which his wife's first husband had made with Blanshan and also contracted with Blanshan for a small loan of money to himself. As security for payment of this loan he binds the lands lying at Ryssel in Lille, in Flanders, heretofore belonging to Jacques DuBois.

Jacques' oldest son, Jacques (in English James, in Dutch Jacobus), married Susana Legg at Kingston in 1699. The children of Jacques (2) and Susana Legg was Sara, Jacobus (born in 1701), William (born in 1702), Samuel (born in 1703), Nathan (born in 1710), Nehemiah (born in 1714).

The names of Nathan, Samuel and Jacobus, Jr., appear in the list of foot soldiers at Kingston in 1738 and these names appear likewise on the church records at about that time. Nathan married Susana Cool at Kingston in 1733. The names of Jacobus, William, Samuel and Jacobus N. (the last named being probably a son of Nathan) were among the signers of the Articles of Association.

In the list of Dutchess county soldiers in 1715 there is no DuBois mentioned except Peter, who is the only son of Jacques (1) of whom we have any extensive information.

Jean (in English John) son of Jacques (1) joined the church at Kingston in 1692. In 1699 his name appears as a contributor. But his name does not again appear on the church book; neither does that of his brother Jehan. The name of their brother Christian only appears after baptism as godfather at the baptism of his nephew Jacobus in 1701 and again at the baptism of his nephew Christian son of Peter in 1702. It is quite evident that all three of the brothers, Jean, Jehan and Christian died unmarried or moved to some distant part of the country. Had they lived anywhere in this part of the state and married and had children their baptisms would have been recorded on the church book, either at Kingston or at New Paltz.

Peter the fourth son of Jacques (1) is the only one of whom we have an extended account of descendants. He married at Kingston, Oct. 12, 1697, Janitje Burhans. They resided for some time at Kingston and baptisms of children

are recorded on the church book there as follows: Petronella, 1698; Johannes, 1699; Jacobus, 1701; Christian, 1702; Jonathan, 1706 (married Arientie Osterhout); Peter, 1707. At the last named date he removed to Dutchess county. Other children were born in Dutchess county as follows: Elizabeth, 1718; Abraham, Johannes, Helena, Petronella, 1722. The last named was baptized at Kingston and Elizabeth at Poughkeepsie. The baptisms of the others have not been found recorded. Peter's son Christian is known as Christian senior. He married Neeltje Van Vliet and had eight children. Their son Christian junior born in 1746, married Helena Van Voorhis was an ensign in the Revolutionary War and died in 1807.

Peter DuBois, who was the first of the name to locate in Dutchess county and was the son of Jacques (I) has been called the founder of the churches at Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, which for a number of years were united in one charge and when this church was organized in 1716 Peter DuBois' name appears as an elder and he was an officer in the church for over twenty years.

The old stone house built by Peter DuBois in 1710 still remains with its massive walls about three and a half miles east of Fishkill on the west side of Sprout Creek, which ran centrally through his land. The superstructure of the old house has been changed, but the walls remain. Peter DuBois died at the age of sixty-three years and is buried in the churchyard of the Dutch Reformed church at Fishkill. His tombstone is still to be seen with an inscription in Dutch, a translation of which is as follows: "Here lies the body of Peter DuBois, who departed this life the 22d day of January, in the year 1737-8, aged 63 years."

The Dutchess county DuBoises in the vicinity of Fishkill are descended from Peter; those who lived in after years in

Poughkeepsie and vicinity are descended from his cousin Matthew of Kingston, youngest son of Louis, the New Paltz Patentee. It is impossible to trace them all as the records of the church from the time of its organization in 1716 to 1730 are lost and also the records from 1766 to 1830. The early civil records are also deficient on account of the destruction of the court house by fire in 1785.

In New York in the Revolution in the Second Dutchess Regiment of Militia, which was evidently from the vicinity of Fishkill, appears the name of Christian DuBois, lieutenant and the following members of the DuBois family as privates: Christian, Cornelius, Gideon, Jacob, Koert, Peter, Teunis, Thomas, Jacob T. The name of Christian DuBois also appears as lieutenant in the Sixth Dutchess Militia. In the list of Land Bounty Rights in the Second Dutchess Militia appear the names of the following DuBoises: Christian, Christian Jr., Elesa (Elisha), Jacob Jr., John, Peter.

THE OLIVER FAMILY.

This sketch of the Oliver family is inserted by the author out of consideration for the assistance rendered in the work by his wife. The Oliver family always resided in Marbltown, not in New Paltz.

The first Oliver in Ulster county of whom mention is made in historical records, is Samuel, who was a sergeant in the company of English soldiers, under Capt. Daniel Brodhead, stationed at Kingston, when the province of New York was captured from the Dutch by the English. He was assigned bounty land with others of the company, at Marbltown, in 1670, but left no descendants in the county and probably did not remain here.

The ancestor of the Oliver family in Ulster county was Andrew Oliver, who emigrated with his three brothers from county Armagh, in the north of Ireland, about 1738.

One of the brother settled in Pennsylvania, one (Thomas) in Orange county and one in Cuba or South America.

Andrew Oliver, who located at Marbletown, was a surveyor and a man of education. He probably built the house, still standing on the west side of the highway, a few rods from the residence of his great-great-grandson, John Oliver. Andrew Oliver's wife was Anna, daughter of Daniel Brodhead, of Marbletown. The record of the marriage on the church book at Kingston by Dominie Mancius states that it took place in 1739 and was performed on presentation of a license from Lieut.-Gov. Clark. The births of children are recorded on the church book at Kingston as follows: Mary, 1740; Jane, 1743; James, 1745; Elizabeth, 1747; Anne, 1750. There was another son, Richard, whose baptism is not set down in the Kingston church book and must have been performed elsewhere.

The names of Andrew Oliver and his son Richard appear as signers of the Articles of Association.

For one month after the burning of Kingston by the British during the Revolutionary War, the home of Andrew Oliver was the place of meeting of the Council of Safety, the meetings commencing there Oct. 19th, 1777, three days after Kingston had been destroyed. The meetings of the Council were held in a house since torn down, just north of the present residence of John Oliver.

Andrew Oliver's son Richard settled in Hurley and married Catharine Cole. They left no son and but one daughter, Maria, who became the wife of Jacobus Hardenbergh.

Several of Andrew Oliver's daughters married, but the Kingston church records only contain the marriage of the

daughter Mary, who wedded Capt. Charles Brodhead in 1761. The marriage of the others must have been recorded elsewhere. Anne married Stephen Nottingham; Elizabeth married Gradus Hardenbergh; Jane did not marry.

Andrew Oliver's death resulted from the kick of a horse. His friend, Judge Delemater had called to consult with him on some business matter and in stooping down to unloose the horse's girth the animal gave him a kick, resulting in death.

James, who was born in 1745, studied medicine and became very eminent as a physician and surgeon. He was the first president of the county medical society, filling the office from 1806 to 1809. In 1800 he was county judge. From 1783 to 1787 and again from 1790 to 1796 he was Supervisor of Marblatown. In the campaign which resulted in Burgoyne's surrender he served as surgeon. He was a man of impetuous temper but kindly spirit and it is related that after the wounded in the American army were attended to in the fight terminating in Burgoyne's surrender, he tendered his services as surgeon to the British wounded; it is also said that in the fight he gave up his horse to the colonel, who had in some manner lost his and went himself on foot.

We do not learn that he served in the war, except in the campaign against Burgoyne.

We do not find his name in "New York in the Revolution" nor do we find the names of surgeons set down in most of the militia regiments in the records contained in that book. The incidents we record concerning his war experiences were obtained from his grandson, Dr. James Oliver.

In 1780 Dr. Oliver built the house for a residence where his great-grandson, John, now lives. Dr. Oliver's wife was Margaret, daughter of Matthew Newkirk of Marblatown.

They left but one son, Matthew, born in 1780, and one daughter, Ann, who became the wife of John Miller of Montgomery. Dr. Oliver was a man of much skill as a surgeon and would ride to Delaware Co. and other places, at a long distance in the performance of his professional duties. A story is related that a company of Highland Scotch had settled in the vicinity (probably in Delaware county), and one of the number needed a surgeon's attention, but when Dr. Oliver, who was called in, took out his sharp instruments to commence work, the rough clansmen thought he meditated injury to their comrade and drew their swords, but after the operation was successfully performed they were extremely grateful. It was the custom of those days for young men, who were learning medicine, to reside with some old doctor and Dr. Richard Elting, of New Paltz (afterward of Rondout), Dr. Nathaniel Deyo, of New Paltz (father of Alfred Deyo), Dr. Henry Van Hovenberg of Kingston and Dr. Benjamin Bevier of Wawarsing resided for a time with him. Besides his business as physician and surgeon Dr. Oliver was an extensive owner of real estate. He died in 1826 at the age of eighty-one years.

His only son, Matthew, married Jane, daughter of Cornelius Elting, of Hurley, who had moved from New Paltz to that town. They resided in a stone house since torn down, occupying the site where Garret N. Oliver's present residence stands.

In the War of 1812 he served as paymaster. He was an extensive farmer, was for a long period Supervisor of the town and was a member of assembly in 1830. He died in 1865. He left a family of three sons, James, Cornelius and Richard and likewise three daughters, named Ann, Esther and Margaret, who became the wives, respectively of DuBois Has-

brouck of Marbletown, Medad T. Morss of Woodbourne and Wm. Cole of Hurley.

James the oldest son became a doctor and for sixty years practiced his profession at Marbletown, where he likewise cultivated a large farm. His wife was Gitty Cole, daughter of Cornelius C. Cole of High Falls.

Cornelius Oliver son of Matthew, occupied during a long lifetime the house built by his grandfather Dr. James Oliver, and cultivated the farm which had been so long in the family. His wife was Sarah C. Crispell of Hurley.

Richard, the youngest son, located at Woodbourne, Sullivan county. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Jackson of Montgomery, his second wife was Mary Waring.

THE DEYOS IN DUTCHESS AND ALBANY COUNTIES.

They are all descended from Jacobus and Peter, sons of Jacobus, son of Christian, son of Pierre the Patentee. Jacobus, senior, moved to Kingston from New Paltz and his widow moved to Dutchess county. The names of these sons Jacob and Peter appear on the list of Land Bounty Rights of Col. John Frear's Regt., and are the only Deyos there found. The following papers in the Theodore Deyo collection throw a little uncertain light on the matter:

"This indenture made this 14th day of February in the year of our Lord 1786 between Jacobus Deyoe, now of Albany Co. and province of New York and Daniel Deyoe of Dutchess county and province of New York on the other part witnesseth—that the said Jacobus Deyoe, for and in consideration of the sum of £10 current, lawful money hath sold unto the said Daniel Deyoe a tract of land at a place called The Paltz and Bonteco west of a certain creek called the Black Creek.

JAMES [JACOBUS] DEYOE."

Another document in the Theodore Deyo collection shows that in 1789 Michael Deyo, of Beekman, Dutchess county, sold to Abraham, Jonathan and Philip Deyo of New Paltz for £4 his right and title to several lots of land on the west bank of the Hudson River. This document is witnessed by Benjamin Deyo.

We do not know anything about Benjamin, Michael and Daniel Deyo who are mentioned in these ancient documents. The fact that they owned land in the Paltz Patent is evidence that they were of the New Paltz stock.

Jacobus Deyo, Jr., mentioned on page 261 of History of New Paltz and its Old Families as having a son William who resided at Ghent, Columbia county, had two other sons, Richard and Capt. Peter. The latter resided at Spencertown, Columbia county. Capt. Peter had five sons: Aaron, Jacob, Richard, Peter and James. William, son of Jacobus Deyo, Jr., had also five sons: Israel, Richard, Jonathan, David and Martin. Jacob, son of Capt. Peter Deyo, started to go to Canada and never returned. He is thought to have been killed by Indians. In New York in the Revolution in the 8th Regiment of Albany County Militia (Albany county then included a part of Columbia) appear the names Jacobus De Yea, Jacobus De Yea, Jr., and Richard De Yea, and in the 7th Albany Militia appears the name of Peter Deyor. In the Land Bounty Rights in the Fourth Dutchess County Regiment appears the names of Jacob Deyo and Peter Deyo, Jr.

Mrs. A. C. Hayden of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., sends us the following information in regard to the family of her great-grandfather Peter Deyo:

On page 260 of the "History of New Paltz and its Old Families" it is stated that Jacobus Deyo who moved to

Kingston and was the son of Christian and grandson of Pierre the Patentee, had several daughters and one son Jacobus; also a son Peter. This son Peter was born in 1738 and baptized by Dominie Mancius Oct. 21st, 1739, as shown by the Kingston church records, James Auchmoody and Gretje Deyo being sponsors. Peter married Charity Maria Cramer in New York in 1765 and died in 1812. He and his wife are both buried in the family burying ground at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y. The children of Peter Deyo were: Zachariah, James, Peter, Jacob, John, Sarah, Jane, Katharine and Charity. The oldest son, Zachariah Deyo, who was born in Dutchess county, Sept. 24, 1774, married Phebe Oakley in 1799. He died in 1826 and is buried with his wife at Schroom, N. Y. This couple had children as follows: Jacob, William O. (settled in the west), Dorcas (married Ephraim Grimes), Charity and Peter. The daughter Charity married Jacob Lohmas. Their son Deyo Lohmas, born in 1836, was a prominent citizen of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He was an extensive dealer in grain, flour and groceries and first introduced Chicago dressed meat in this state, erecting wholesale houses at Glens Falls and Saratoga Springs.



OLD SCHOOL BUILDING NOW RESIDENCE OF JOHN DRAKE

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF EDUCATION AT NEW PALTZ

The Public School at New Paltz

The stone building, now owned and occupied as a residence by John Drake was the public school building from 1812 to 1874—a period of 62 years.

The building is about 33 feet square and the walls of extraordinary thickness. The stones of which the walls were built were from the first stone church torn down in 1773, but though the stones were drawn to the lot which had been purchased for the site of the school building, they lay there for 40 years before the school house was erected.

There never was any play ground about the building. In the old days boys and girls went to school, not for play but for study. The only place for out door games or recreation was in the street in front of the building.

All the records of the school are lost. The old clerk's book, which extended back nearly or quite a century, was still in use not very many years ago, but can not now be found and was quite surely destroyed with other records of the public and Normal school when the Normal building was burned in April, 1906.

Among the teachers about 1815 were two brothers, Aaron and Moses Dewitt. Another teacher at about this period was Gilbert Cuthbert Rice, a young Irishman. Dr. John Bogardus also taught the school for a time. Of other teachers from 1800 to 1833 we have no information.

Our first definite knowledge concerning the school and its teachers is derived from Jacob Wynkoop, mainly, and dates back to 1833. Corodon Norton was then teaching the school

and continued for a time afterwards, probably two or three years. He was perhaps the only Yankee schoolmaster New Paltz ever had. Mr. Norton was a native of Massachusetts. He continued to reside in the village all his life. He was the father of Henry Norton.

The Academy was built in 1833, while Mr. Norton was teaching. The upper story of the public school building had been occupied the five preceding years by the Classical School, which was the forerunner of the Academy.

About 1835 Dr. Hart taught the village school and also practised medicine with Dr. Jacob Wurts and his son Dr. David Wurts, then a young man.

Aaron Tuthill succeeded Dr. Hart as teacher and then came John Hammond, Augustus Rogers, Gilbert DuBois, John Howland.

A notable event about 1856 was the removal to the school-house of the old church bell, which had remained in the basement of the new brick church ever since its erection in 1839. John C. Deyo and his brother Aaron overhauled the public school building and put in the cupola. This old bell remained at the school-house until 1874, when it was taken to the new school building, just erected.

Among the teachers half a century ago were a number of able and energetic young men, who afterwards rose to prominence.

Nathan Williams taught the school, about 1850. He was a good disciplinarian and a good teacher. He also was the town superintendent of schools. In 1864 he was elected county clerk. He still resides at Highland.

Easton Van Wagenen taught the school for a time about 1852. Later in life he was postmaster in our village and carried on the drug store and insurance business.

Shortly after this time Marvin Parrot of Milton taught the school. He was afterwards for a long time deputy county clerk.

About 1857 Mathusalem DuBois was the teacher. He was afterwards for a long time in the National bank at Ellenville and cashier in the Huguenot bank at New Paltz. Edward DuBois a brother of Mathusalem, also taught the school for a short time and so did Mathusalem Deyo.

In those days the necessity of enforcing good order was perhaps the most important requirement in the teacher and vigorous corporal punishment was considered an essential. It is related that one of these teachers had a regular schedule of the number of lashes to be inflicted for every offense and kept a book account against the offender, settling up the account, occasionally. Two cuts with the whip was the penalty for whispering, two cuts for throwing crumbs of bread and other offenses against the rules were punished in a similar manner. The whip was procured of the harness maker in the village and its application was no joke. Another incident related of those stirring times was that a number of the large boys had formed a plot to whip the teacher. But he learned of the plan and calling on one of the boys to come forward dealt him a stinging blow on the face with the flat of his hand and then called on the other boys to come on, but none responded.

The upper story of the school building was used for a term of years, ab't 1853-4 as the meeting place of the "Know Nothing" Lodge, a political organization that sprung up like Jonah's gourd in a night, all over our country and flourished for several years. This organization had for its object the prohibition of the elective franchise to immigrants, at least until they had been 21 years in this country.

From about 1840 to 1853 there was a "Select School" in one of the cottages still standing north of the Reformed church. Miss Rebecca Elting was the originator of the "Select School." She bought the lot, put up the building and charged no rent. The public school was crowded at this time, and the "Select School" helped to relieve the congestion. Some also, altho not advanced in their studies and quite young in years were sent by their parents to the Academy, where the advantages for learning were supposed to be better than in the district school. The "Select School" was taught for quite a long time by Melissa DuBois, who afterwards became the wife of Rev. Benjamin Relyea. Afterwards it was in charge of Sarah Van Orden, who subsequently was Daniel A. Hasbrouck's first wife.

The public school was taught for a time, about 1860 by Miss Antoinette Howland, who had previously taught elsewhere in the vicinity and is still remembered as a good teacher. Corporal punishment did not bear so important a part in her day in the discipline of the school as under certain of her predecessors. For quite a long time after this nearly all the teachers were women. Among the number were Ann Van Wagenen, Jane DuBois and Jennie M. Schoonmaker, the last named of whom was teacher for a number of years before the new school-house was built in 1874 and was principal for some time afterward.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL

The Classical School was organized in 1828 and was the forerunner of the New Paltz Academy, which was started six years later. The Classical School held its sessions in the upper story of the old stone school house, now the residence of John Drake on North Front street.

A book of eight or ten pages entitled "Records of the New Paltz Classical School" has come down among the papers of the New Paltz Academy. These records begin with the statement that "At a meeting of the citizens of the town of New Paltz, which was held at the house of Benjamin VanWagenen on the 19th day of April, 1828 a plan for establishing a Classical School was adopted." This plan is set forth at length in the "Records." It is stated that the primary object of the school should be to teach the classics. In the admission of students classical ones should have the preference, but in case a sufficient number of classical scholars could not be obtained English ones should be admitted. Tuition for classical scholars was fixed at \$25 a year and for English scholars \$15 a year. A subscription list was started at once, the sums subscribed to be paid annually for two years for the wages of a teacher. The list is as follows:

Jacob Wurts	\$60
Wm. R. Bogardus.....	40
Peter Eltinge	40
Jacob J. Hasbrouck.....	30
Daniel DuBois	25
Solomon E. Elting.....	15
Jacob Elting	15
Josiah R. Elting.....	15
Mary DuBois	15
John Bogardus	15
Zachariah Freer	10
Peter Deyo	10
Philip Deyo	10
Daniel A. Deyo.....	10
Nathaniel LeFevre	10

Roelif Hasbrouck	10
Maurice Hasbrouck	10
Cornelius D. Hasbrouck.....	10
Jonathan J. LeFevre.....	10
James Jenkins	5
Nathan Harlow	5
James McCullogh	5
Ezekiel Deyo	5
Daniel R. Bond.....	5
Crines Jenkins	5
Benjamin Van Wagenen.....	5
Elias Ean	5
Andrew P. LeFevre.....	4

In a subsequent subscription list for fitting up the room and the purchase of globes are the names of Abm. Pells, Garret LeFevre, Joseph Poyer, and J. K. Webb. The board of trustees elected was drawn from the list of contributors with the addition of Jacob I. Schoonmaker. The next year Wm. R. Bogardus was elected president of the board of trustees and Benjamin VanWagenen, secretary.

The list of contributors is valuable as showing who were citizens of New Paltz and vicinity in 1828, having the means and inclination to provide opportunities for a classical education for the children. The names of a great portion of the subscribers to the list will be recognized by old people as the grandfathers of the New Paltz people of to-day.

Jacob Wurts and John Bogardus were the New Paltz doctors. Wm. R. Bogardus was the dominie of the Dutch church. Most of the others were New Paltz farmers. Jacob I. Schoonmaker had a store and blacksmith shop at Libertyville. Roelif Hasbrouck lived at Springtown. Cornelius D. Hasbrouck was a doctor, residing near the present county

poor house. James Jenkins was a miller at Jenkintown and Nathan Harlow a miller at Tuthill. James McCullogh was a merchant at Tuthill. Crines Jenkins and Daniel A. Deyo were farmers in the present town of Gardiner. Daniel R. Bond (father of the late Samuel D. Bond of Highland), carried on the wool carding and cloth dressing business at Tuthill. Benjamin Van Wagenen attended to legal business, such as drawing wills, deeds, etc., in New Paltz. James K. Webb was for many years the New Paltz village tailor, living on Huguenot street in the house now occupied by Cyrus D. Freer. He had a large family of girls. Joseph Poyer (father of Benjamin Poyer) lived in the Levi Hasbrouck house (now the Memorial House) and cultivated the farm. Abm. Pells owned and occupied the farm south of our village, now the John Carroll farm. Mary DuBois was the widow of Garret DuBois.

The first teacher at the Classical School was T. McClaury. Another was named Easton. He married a daughter of Josiah DuBois. Rev. Mr. Qua was the last teacher at the Classical School and the first teacher at the Academy.

THE NEW PALTZ ACADEMY

Our account of the Academy in its early days is drawn mainly from the paper read by Mr. Edmund Eltinge at the Semi-Centennial celebration in 1883.

In 1832 the subject of establishing an Academy received earnest attention. During that year and the early part of 1833 subscriptions to the amount of several thousand dollars were raised for a suitable building, which stood for a half century as the central part of the Academy building.

The Academy was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 12, 1833.

The lot which was called "Kill Bogert" or Creek Orchard was bought of Daniel DuBois for \$322.

Rev. Douw Van O'Linda, Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Dr. John Bogardus, Benj. Van Wagenen, Levi Hasbrouck, Solomon E. Elting, Peter Eltinge, Josiah DuBois and Jesse Elting were named as trustees. The capital was \$2,500.

Rev. Douw Van O'Linda is given the credit by the old people generally as the main mover in the enterprise.

Peter Eltinge presented the chairs for seats for which he received a vote of thanks. It is related likewise that Peter Eltinge's oxen trod the clay for the brick, which were manufactured on the premises as was the custom to a great extent in those days when brick buildings were erected.

By an act of the Legislature in 1835 the Academy trustees were continued in office and empowered to increase the capital to \$10,000. The first president of the board of trustees was probably Rev. Douw Van O'Linda, but this can not be stated with certainty, as the early records are lost. There have been few changes in the trustees or officers, most having served long terms. Edmund Eltinge was treasurer from 1834 to 1878, a period of forty-four years. He was succeeded by Philip D. Elting, who served until 1884, when Josiah J. Hasbrouck was elected. He served during the strenuous period when the money was being raised to rebuild the institution after the fire in February, 1884 and still holds the office. Dr. David Wurts was secretary for a number of years. Roelif Eltinge was secretary for a few years and Solomon Deyo filled the office from 1865 till the time of his death, a period of thirty-eight years. Derick W. Elting was president of the board of trustees from about 1850 to 1865, when Alfred Deyo was elected and served until 1881, since which period Ralph LeFevre has held the position.

With this statement of those who have been officers of the board of trustees we return to the history of the school.

Eliphaz Fay succeeded Rev. Mr. Qua as principal of the Academy in the spring of 1834 and filled the position for seven years; then, after an interval of three years, while he was president of Waterville College in Maine, and Mr. Parker principal of the Academy, Mr. Fay returned to New Paltz and was for three years more at the head of the Academy.

Never in its subsequent history did the Academy again enjoy so great a degree of renown and there were doubtless at that time few better schools in the country. George Gifford of Dutchess county was an assistant instructor during a portion of these ten years and Miss Scovil, Miss Crocker and Miss Cornelia Dewitt were at different times teachers in the female department under Mr. Fay.

The great prosperity of the school and the demand for more room led the trustees to build the north and south wings of the building. This entailed a debt of \$2,462 as stated at a meeting of the board in April, 1840. Shortly afterwards in 1841 Mr. Fay left the school to become president of a college at Waterville in Maine. The papers read at the Semi-Centennial of the Academy in 1883 consisted largely of pleasant memories of New Paltz Academy and New Paltz village in those days.

From a paper prepared for that occasion by Washington Hasbrouck, principal of the New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton, we quote:

“It is now more than forty years ago, when I, a lad of thirteen years entered the New Paltz Academy, then under the care of Eliphaz Fay. I well remember that cold winter morning, when I left the old school house in Middletown,



THE OLD ACADEMY

to engage in study in my Alma Mater. I distinctly recollect the noble form of him under whose instruction I was to sit during the next four years. The school at this time was in the height of its prosperity.

“ The attendance of day pupils at this time was very large. I recall to-night, as I sit at my study table, the names of LeFevre, Deyo, Bogardus, Hoornbeck, Wurts, Elting, Van Olinda, DuBois, Hardenburgh, Van Wagenen, Fay, Fanning, Innis, Naudain, Viele, Northrop, Johnson, Southwick, Thompson, Hasbrouck and Freer. Nearly all these names were numerously represented.

“ Our yearly examinations stood prominently among the first in importance. These lasted for several days and were exhaustive and thorough. I can now see Mr. Fay in blue dress coat, with brass buttons, buff vest and black pants, with ruffled shirt bosom and high standing shirt collar, his hair gray and cut short, standing at right angles to every part of his large head; and as he moved among us on examination day, a man of 200 pounds avoirdupois, and of noble mien, we were proud to call him master. These examinations were held in the school room, situated in the south wing, of the Academy. They were largely attended by the citizens of the surrounding country. Let it be said with pride by the young men and women of New Paltz to-day that their fathers in those days took a deep interest in the welfare of our dear old Alma Mater and in the education of their sons and daughters.

“ I must not forget to mention our exhibitions which were held in the old stone church, which long since has given place to the large brick edifice now standing upon nearly the same foundations. What crowds gathered here to witness juvenile oratory! Here were rehearsed many a serious, dramatic and

humorous dialogue. These were great occasions, never to be forgotten."

Wm. Parker, who succeeded Mr. Fay as principal of the Academy in 1841, had a good school for three years. His assistants were Mr. Dean and Miss Ehle. From a paper prepared for the Semi-Centennial by Mr. S. W. Merritt we quote the following concerning the Academy in those days:

"Years rolled on. It was now near the end of 1842. I was about to realize my long cherished hope of being an 'Academy boy.'

"Mr. Fay, my great ideal, was, indeed, no longer there—he was now president of the Waterville College in Maine—so a portion of fairy land crumbled from under my feet at the threshold. I could not have Mr. Fay for teacher—that was a great disappointment—but the building was there yet and that was a great comfort.

"One dreary, stormy winter's morning 'in the bleak December' I think it was, with fear and trembling, I approached the much desired, but yet awful presence. Several times I was tempted to 'turn and flee,' but I kept bravely on and at length stood within the dread arcanum

"I will not detain you with particular incidents or other occurrences of school life: suffice it to say that under the guidance of the benign and gentle Mr. Parker, the principal; the good and patient Mr. Dean, male assistant and in the fellowship of such genial spirits as Ira Deyo, Jonathan Deyo, Philip A. Deyo and a small host of other good fellows who were there as students, I spent the winter and early spring in a very pleasant and profitable manner.

"Among the students, in addition to the three already named, I remember Ezekiel Deyo, Alex. Deyo and Theodore Deyo, brothers of Philip A.; Josiah Deyo, brother of Ira,

Wm. H. Seaman, Owen and Henry Van O'Linda, Wm. H. Bull, and another of the name of Bull, Lewis Schoonmaker, Easton and James Van Wagenen, Lorenzo Hasbrouck, Theodore Schoonmaker, Jacob and John Wurts, Courtlandt and Duryea Van Wyck and Abm. DuBois. Among the gentler sex I remember Sarah Van O'Linda and a younger sister, Elizabeth Wurts, Anne Van Wagenen, Laura Decker, and one or two Misses Jansen.

"I left the Academy in the latter part of March, 1843, and returned to it on the 16th of November, 1846. In the meantime Mr. Fay had returned to 'the Paltz' and was again principal. Mr. James Devine, a fine man and superior teacher, from the State Normal School of Albany, was male assistant. Mr. Parker had gone to New Jersey and was now principal of an academy at Middletown Point."

From a reminiscient article in *The Huguenot* (a periodical published by the Academy students) in December, 1883, we quote the following account of our village and the Academy in 1836:

New Paltz village was much smaller and more quaint looking then than now. Most of the houses were along the street leading down the hill past Budd's Tavern towards and past the old stone Dutch Reformed Church on towards Middletown. These houses are, most of them, there yet; though some have since been, in part, remodeled. The present brick church had not yet been built and the Methodist church had probably not then been even thought of.

Solomon E. Elting "kept store" on the hill, just above the present Huguenot bank, where Oscar C. Hasbrouck at present holds forth; and George Wurts kept the store at the bridge. Budd's Tavern was the principal hotel. It stood on the site of the present Wallkill House.

Ezekiel Elting, father of Solomon E. Elting, lived in the "brick house" on the street leading along the Kill, past the Academy. George Wurts lived in the house between the Academy and the bridge; and "Dr. Jake," his father, resided where Capt. Cornelius Wurts now lives. I do not remember who kept the tavern near the present Huguenot bank, but Benj. Smedes kept it a few years later. The Huguenot bank building was erected not far from this time and Hardenburgh DuBois, who was its first owner, kept a store in it a while. Aldert "Ollie" Schoonmaker was the tailor and Moses Freer the "village blacksmith."

Daniel DuBois lived in the "1705" house; "Mariche" Hasbrouck lived in the stone house standing side to the street opposite the present brick church; and the Poyer family resided at the forks of the road between the "1705" house and the old grave yard.

The old stone Dutch Reformed church stood nearer the street than the present building and nearer the southeastern angle of the church enclosure. Dominie Van O'Linda was pastor and lived at the present parsonage. Mr. Eliphaz Fay was chorister of the church and principal of the Academy, which was three years old, a little toddler in years, but a giant, even then, in influence. The writer was a small boy, of not much account, except in his own estimation. Mr. William Parker succeeded Mr. Fay as principal of the Academy in 1841 and it was during his incumbency that I first entered the institution as a student—in 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fay returned and again took charge and in 1846-7 I attended under him. He left, finally, in April, 1847, and went to Poughkeepsie."

In 1845, while Mr. Fay was principal the second time a financial crisis was successfully met. The building of the

wings had entailed a debt of about \$2,500. This was held by Mr. Jacob J. Hasbrouck, who had a mortgage on the property. The mortgage was foreclosed and bid in by Mr. Hasbrouck in January, 1845 and he was for the period of two months its owner. Then a determined effort was made to pay off the debt. Subscriptions for stock in the Academy were sold and the debt paid, Mr. Hasbrouck deeding to thirty-five persons, including himself, the Academy property. The names of the stockholders, who thus became the owners of the Academy, comprises, no doubt, a pretty full list of people of that period, interested in the cause of education. The names are as follows:

Mathusalem Elting, Maurice Hasbrouck, David Wurts, Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Clinton Hasbrouck, Solomon LeFevre, Jacob G. DuBois, Sarah Elting, Andries P. LeFevre, Elijah Woolsey, Ezekiel Deyo, Jr., Roelif Elting, Moses P. LeFevre, Stephen Stilwell, Josiah P. LeFevre, Henry I. DuBois, Abraham D. B. Elting, Edmund Eltinge, Moses Elting, Maria Wurts, Maurice Wurts, Derick W. Elting, Jacob Elting, Daniel DuBois, Andrew Deyo, Abraham A. Deyo, Jr., Abraham J. Elting, Josiah DuBois, Peter Deyo, Wm. W. Deyo, Aldert Schoonmaker, Abraham Elting, Levi Hasbrouck, Jonas N. LeFevre and Charles B. Hasbrouck.

For about a dozen years these persons owned the property, individually.

In 1856 the board of Academy trustees was again organized and the individuals or their heirs deeded to them their title to the institution. The consideration mentioned is \$1.

The money received from the State Literature fund amounted to a large sum, annually, in the early years of the Academy. In 1840 it was \$373.78. The next year it was

\$246.65. This fund diminished from year to year on account of the increase of classical students in the state.

When Eliphaz Fay left the Academy the second time, in 1847, he was succeeded by Mr. Munsell, who remained only one year.

He was succeeded by Mr. Butler, whose wife was his assistant. They remained until 1851. One event of this period is to be set down to Mr. Butler's special credit; that is the planting of the maple grove in front of the Academy, which remains until the present day.

John B. Steele of New York became principal of the school in 1851 and filled the position three years, resigning in the spring of 1854.

In the fall of the same year the term began late, Oct. 30th, with J. H. Sinclair as principal and Miss Sarah Tooker as assistant.

In 1855 Mr. Sinclair was principal and Miss Sinclair and Miss Mary Keeler assistants. In this year a loan of \$1,000 was obtained from the state funds and a mortgage placed on the Academy property. At this time and for a long period afterwards Derick W. Elting was president of the board of trustees and Dr. David Wurts, secretary. Other members of the board at about this time were Roelif Elting, Edmund Eltinge, Josiah P. LeFevre, Aldert Schoonmaker, Moses P. LeFevre, Jacob G. Dubois, Abm. A. Deyo, Jr., Clinton Hasbrouck, Maurice Hasbrouck, Jacob Elting, Josiah DuBois, Mathusalem Elting, Moses Elting.

In the report to the regents of the university in September 1855 the value of the Academy grounds is stated at \$900 and the value of the Academy building at \$7,000. The value of the library is stated at \$372 and the value of the philosophical apparatus at \$359. The number of students on the first of

September 1856 is stated at thirty-two. The highest rate of tuition is \$7 per quarter and the lowest rate \$4 per quarter.

In the summer of 1857 Frederick R. Brace became principal of the Academy and his brother, Robert J. Brace, assistant. The first named was a member of the senior class in college and his brother a freshman. The Braces continued in charge of the school for two years and Frederick R. Brace received the degree of A. M. from Princeton College while teaching at New Paltz.

The list of students and their ages is given each year. The list in 1858 is as follows:

Peter Elting, Peter A. LeFevre, Solomon DuBois, Peter D. Elting, Abm. A. Deyo, Josiah Elting, Sol. Elting, Evert Hasbrouck, Josiah J. Hasbrouck, Solomon E. Hasbrouck, Egbert Hoonbeck, Luther LeFevre, Ralph LeFevre, Nathaniel Deyo, P. Nichol Mitchell, Jacob D. Wurts, Matthew J. LeFevre, Henry C. DuBois, John B. Elting, Elizabeth Bruyn, Mary Elting, Kitty Elting, Cornelia Deyo, Maggie LeFevre, Anna Wurts, Cornelia Wurts, Catharine Deyo, Sarah Ann Deyo, Jane Freer, Jane DuBois.

The salary of the principal of the school, F. R. Brace, is stated at \$552, and that of his assistant, Robert J. Brace, at \$400.

In the fall of 1859 Mr. Post was employed as principal of the school. His sister filled the position of assistant.

At a meeting of the board of trustees in 1860 it is stated that \$130 had been subscribed toward paying the interest on the mortgage held by the state on the Academy property. Shortly afterwards this mortgage of \$1,000 was remitted by an act of the Legislature through the efforts of Hon. Jacob LeFevre, who then represented this district in the Assembly.

In the fall of 1860 M. McN. Walsh became principal of the Academy. Alfred Deyo was elected trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Moses Elting.

Mr. Walsh resigned his position in the summer of 1861 to enter the army, becoming a captain in the 44th (Ellsworth) Regiment. When he left the trustees owed him \$240. This amount was raised mainly by the proceeds of a festival at the Academy.

In the fall of 1861 D. M. Dewitt became principal of the school. A year later he resigned having been elected district attorney of the county.

Mr. Dewitt's successor was Charles H. Haywood, whose proposition to take charge of the school and furnish a competent female teacher on condition that the trustees give him the tuition fees was accepted. He remained until July, 1863.

Henry Gallup was the next principal, remaining two years.

In 1865 the following trustees were elected: Edmund Eltinge, Edward DuBois, John W. DuBois, Jonathan Deyo, Charles B. Hasbrouck, Abm. V. N. Elting, Alfred Deyo, Sol. Deyo, Elijah Woolsey, W. H. DeGarmo, Theodore Deyo, Abm. M. Hasbrouck, Zach. Bruyn, Philip Elting, Philip D. Elting, Jr. Alfred Deyo was elected president and Sol. Deyo secretary of the board.

Jared Hasbrouck was the next principal of the school serving in that capacity from Jan. 1, 1866 until April, 1868.

By resolution of the trustees the rates of tuition were raised and fixed as follows while Mr. Hasbrouck was principal:

Classics and Modern Languages.....	\$10	a quarter
Higher English	9	"
Common English	6	"
Elementary English	5	"

In 1868 Dr. H. M. Bauscher rented the Academy property of the trustees for the term of five years at the annual rent of \$200 a year for the first two years and \$300 a year for the balance of the term.

In 1875 it was voted to grant the request of Dr. Bauscher that he be released from the contract to purchase the Academy property for \$5,000 and the money already paid on the contract be returned to him. The property was then leased to him at an annual rental of \$250.

In the same year Ira Deyo was elected trustee in place of Philip Elting, who had moved to California.

In 1880, a committee was appointed with power to sell a strip of land 100 feet in width off the south end of the Academy lot, the price to be not less than \$500. This sale was made to Mr. Albert K. Smiley for \$500.

At the annual meeting in August, 1881, Dr. Bauscher, who for thirteen years had maintained a most excellent school with a good attendance, and was the first to organize a graduating course in the school, having decided not to remain longer, it was necessary to employ another principal. Mr. Alfred Deyo also resigned the position of president of the Board.

Jesse Elting and Ralph LeFevre were elected trustees to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation. The latter was elected president of the Board. Messrs. F. E. Partington and Wm. F. Perry were employed as principal and associate principal of the school.

At a meeting in August, 1882, action was taken for the grading, drainage and improvement of the grounds. This resolution was carried into effect and about \$400 expended.

In 1883 the sum of \$150 having been raised for the purchase of books and apparatus application was made to the regents for the grant of a like amount from the state.

At a meeting in March, 1883, a committee was appointed to see what could be done towards the proper observance of the Semi-Centennial of the Academy. At the same meeting Messrs. Partington and Perry were each presented with a gold headed cane by the trustees in appreciation of the work done by them in promoting the welfare of the school. The Semi-Centennial exercises and banquet were very largely attended by those who had been formerly students at the school.

At a meeting in September, 1883, a request was presented from the principal of the school that steps be taken to enlarge the present Academy building or erect a separate building and a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration.

At a meeting held March 1, 1884, (the Academy building having just burned down) a committee was appointed to obtain the best rooms obtainable in which to continue the school until the end of the year. The rooms selected were in the store at the foot of Main street.

At the next meeting, one week later, the question of rebuilding was taken up and it was voted unanimously that the "Academy must be rebuilt." A subscription list was instantly started among the trustees present and \$1,650 was subscribed on the spot. A committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions and a committee was appointed to draft an appeal to all old students, soliciting their aid to rebuild the Academy.

For some time after this date meetings of the board of trustees were held almost every week, the place of meeting being either at the Huguenot bank or at the Savings bank.

April 7th the soliciting committee reported having received subscriptions to the amount of \$4,360.

At a meeting one week later the soliciting committee reported having received subscriptions to the amount of \$6,760.

April 21st action was taken in regard to cleaning up the ruins of the burned Academy and for procuring stone for the foundation, also for employing an architect. A letter was read at this meeting from the clerk of the Kingston Classis of the Reformed church expressing friendly overtures and acknowledging the Academy as an Academy of the Reformed church so long as its management be under the control of a board of trustees, the majority of which shall be members of the Reformed church. This overture was accepted, but no further action was taken in this direction.

April 28th the soliciting committee reported a total subscription of \$9,910.

On the 5th day of May the total amount of subscriptions was reported at \$10,530 and a resolution was adopted that the trustees, thinking this sum sufficiently large, together with the insurance (\$2,900) to justify them in commencing to build, subscribers be notified to meet to select a new board of Academy trustees.

Two weeks afterwards a resolution was passed to ask the Regents for an amendment of the charter increasing the capital to \$25,000 and increasing the number of trustees from 15 to 21 and this was done.

At a meeting May 19th Messrs. Joseph Hasbrouck, John W. DuBois, Ira Deyo and Alfred Deyo resigned their positions as trustees and A. K. Smiley, J. J. Hasbrouck, Elting T. Deyo and P. L. F. Elting were elected. At this meeting Jacob LeFevre, A. K. Smiley, Elting T. Deyo, Jesse Elting and J. J. Hasbrouck were appointed a building committee.

At the next meeting, May 22, A. V. N. Elting, Philip D. Elting, Jr., Edmund Eltinge and Theodore Deyo tendered their



THE NEW ACADEMY, NEW PALTZ

resignations as trustees and H. H. Elting and Lambert Jenkins were elected. J. J. Hasbrouck was elected treasurer.

During June and July there is no record of any meetings.

However, during this time the election for a new board of trustees was held and the former board elected with the following additional members: DuBois LeFevre, Philip B. Hasbrouck, Henry J. DuBois, Capt. Jacob L. Snyder, S. P. Keator and John J. Hull. The amount of money raised for the purpose of rebuilding the Academy was quite remarkable. The largest contribution was made by Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Jenkins, who together paid \$1,250. In the work of soliciting funds most of the money outside of that subscribed by the trustees was obtained by Rev. Ame Vennema, Mr. F. E. Partington and Hon. Jacob LeFevre.

Messrs. Partington and Perry, having resigned their positions as principal and associate principal, a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of their services. Mr. Partington became principal of the Staten Island Academy, a position which he filled for twenty-two years.

Dr. Henry A. Balcom was selected as the new principal and his wife became assistant in the school.

The school was opened in the village hall in the fall of 1884 with the very small attendance of 13 pupils.

At a meeting held Jan. 22, 1885, the building committee made a report of expenditures and receipts, showing a deficiency of \$6,860.03, that amount being due contractors for building, and heating apparatus. This amount the treasurer was authorized to borrow. A resolution was also adopted thanking the building committee.

At the same meeting "On motion Ralph LeFevre and H. A. Balcom were appointed a committee to ascertain the practicability of having the Academy converted into a State Nor-

mal School and to endeavor to secure the necessary legislation to accomplish the same."

This committee commenced work promptly, and their first visit to Albany was made about February 1st.

No further meeting of the Academy trustees was held for four months.

During this interval a great amount of work was done, not alone by the committee appointed by the trustees, but by others, especially Messrs. Jacob LeFevre and J. J. Hasbrouck; also by residents of Kingston and Albany, in procuring the passage of the bill.

At a meeting May 20, the president reported that the following bill had passed the Legislature:

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to Normal Schools," passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and providing for a normal and training school with an academic department, at the village of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster.

Section I.—The following commissioners, viz: The Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, named in the first section of the act entitled "An Act in regard to Normal Schools," passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of which this act is an amendment, shall be and they are hereby authorized, to accept proposals made to them under the provisions of the said act, for the location of a normal and training school with an academic department, in the village of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster, and upon the acceptance of such proposals, all and every of the provisions of the said act shall apply to said normal and training school, and the location, establishment, conduct and maintenance thereof, and shall have full force and effect in re-

spect thereto and to all matters connected therewith, in the same manner and with the like effect, as though the said proposals had been duly accepted according to and under the provisions of said act; and all acts, resolutions and proceedings of the board of trustees of the New Paltz Academy in respect to the location or establishment of a normal and training school at New Paltz, in the County of Ulster, are hereby confirmed and made effectual for the purposes intended, in the same manner and with the like effect, as if a normal and training school had been duly located there by the acceptance of proposals therefor under the provisions of said act.

Section 2.—This act shall take effect immediately.

The president stated that the commissioners named in said act to examine the buildings and grounds would probably be at New Paltz about the middle of June.

A committee was appointed to receive the state officers and draft a proposition to convey the property to the state.

At a meeting June 2, the amount of subscriptions received since last meeting was stated at \$2,500, the effort being made to clear up the indebtedness as it was necessary to turn over the property to the state free of debt.

At a meeting June 11 the committee reported the proposition to be submitted to the state officials which is entered in full on the secretary's book. The proposition describes the property and closes as follows:

“The property herein proposed to be conveyed to the state is intended to be conveyed in trust for the use and purposes specified in the acts of the Legislature hereinbefore referred to and expressed in this instrument and in case of the abandonment by the state of the said uses and purposes, the said property to revert and be reconveyed to the board of trustees of the New Paltz Academy.”



GROUP OF ACADEMY TRUSTEES

The visit of Governor David B. Hill and of the state officers mentioned in the act, together with other invited guests, was made to New Paltz about the middle of June and the proposition of the board of Academy trustees to convey the property to the state was duly accepted, with the proviso that Wm. B. Ruggles, Superintendent of Public Instruction, should report what changes in the building were necessary to adapt it to the purpose of a State Normal and Training school and what additional furniture and equipment was necessary.

Superintendent Ruggles decided that a number of changes in the building and a considerable amount of additional furniture was needed, entailing upon the trustees an expenditure of about \$800.

It was voted to accept the proposition of Wm. B. Ruggles, superintendent of public instruction, and that "we proceed to furnish the building as required as soon as the title is accepted by the Attorney-General." Jesse M. Elting and Jacob M. Hasbrouck were elected trustees to fill vacancies. Dr. H. A. Balcom continued the school until it was converted into a State Normal School, which happened the next February.

At a meeting held Sept. 7, 1886, A. K. Smiley passed over his check of \$156.62 to assist in the payment of interest on note of \$3,500 given by the Academy Trustees for balance due, the amount of Mr. Smiley's check being the receipt from sales of flowers at the mountain house.

At a meeting held at the Independent office Oct. 31, 1896, to make some disposition of the sum of \$149.47 in the hands of the treasurer, the note of \$3,500 having been paid by the 14 trustees who had endorsed it, and cash in the treasurer's hands having come into his possession by the subsequent sales of canning factory and creamery stock which had been donated to the Academy trustees when the work of rebuilding

was in progress, on motion it was resolved that the money be paid pro rata to the following named trustees who had endorsed and paid the note, Elting T. Deyo, Jonathan Deyo, Solomon Deyo, Henry J. DuBois, Henry H. Elting, Jesse Elting, Philip L. F. Elting, Abm. M. Hasbrouck, Josiah J. Hasbrouck, Philip B. Hasbrouck, Lambert Jenkins. Jacob LeFevre, Ralph LeFevre, Jacob L. Snyder.

APPENDIX



CHAPTER XIV

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER

It was about the year 1830 that a murder was quite certainly committed in the town of New Paltz, though no one disappeared from the neighborhood and no body of a murdered person was found. The place of the murder was on the road to Kettleboro, where Egbert DuBois now lives.

It was before the day of railroads and the locality was then all in woods. A man on a chestnut horse had passed through our village going south. It is said that he had been collecting land rents in the northern part of the county. It was in the early spring and about 9 o'clock in the evening. Josiah DuBois, father of Wm. E. DuBois, who lived on the other side of the Wallkill, half a mile west, heard cries of distress and came up to the side of the Wallkill, to cross the stream but some one had taken the boat away. A colored man working for Henry Hornbeck, on what is now the C. L. VanOrden place, also heard the shouting and came down the hill, thinking that some one was calling for assistance, but found nothing. John Hoppinsted passing along the road saw a light moving along the ravine a short distance to the east. Next morning Budd's stage driver found a \$5 bill and some cigars; also marks of a scuffle in the ground very near the present location of Egbert DuBois' granary. A mantle with a high collar, such as was worn by well to do people was found hidden in a stone wall close by. Deyo DuBois and his brother Wessel heard a horse whinnying, but thought it one of Gen. Wynkoop's horses running in the woods.

Finally the greatest discovery came which left no doubt that a murder had been committed. Months afterwards two men

in crossing the gorge of the Plattekill were stopped by a sad and grewsome sight. Here lay before them in the dark ravine the skeleton of a horse, still fastened by a stout halter to the branch of a tree overhead.

These were the remains of the noble animal the rent collector had ridden. The poor beast had dug holes in the ground with his feet and gnawed the trees as far as he could reach before he perished of starvation. Much kinder would it have been to have killed him on that spring night when his master was slain. The bridle was still on the horse and near by was the saddle.

But the murdered man's body was never found nor did we ever hear the name of the man who quite certainly lost his life on that night; nor were any arrests ever made. News traveled slowly in those old days and justice was not so swift footed as now. But even to the present day people talk of the mystery of the dark deed nearly 80 years ago, and of the skeleton of the horse that was found in that dark ravine.

OUR VILLAGE IN 1850

In 1850 our village had a population of about 250. On the upper part of Main street Abm. V. N. Elting resided in the brick house which he afterwards enlarged and in which he lived for nearly half a century afterwards. Mrs. Jane LeFevre lived in the house a little farther down the street. The next house was that of Charles B. Hasbrouck, whose wife conducted a millinery establishment. Across the street Mr. Hasbrouck had a store which did a large business. Here was the village postoffice in 1850. The Huguenot Bank was not started until several years afterwards. The building was owned at that time by the family of Benj. Van Wagenen.

The Steen Hotel was owned and occupied by Benj. Smedes. Aldert Schoonmaker was the village tailor having succeeded

Mr. Webb. John N. Vanderlyn purchased Mr. Schoonmaker's real estate. The shop remains as it was then.

From the Steen Hotel to the foot of Main street there were few houses in 1850. Part of the house of Daniel Relyea, who was the village butcher, is still standing, adjoining the store of DeWitt Schepmoes. The house at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, now the residence of the Coe family, was occupied in 1850 by the Poyer family. In 1855 Lewis D. Barnes built as a store the building that is now the grocery department of the store of J. J. Hasbrouck & Co. Mr. Barnes lived in what is now the Jacob M. Hasbrouck house, which had been built a few years before by Dr. Isaac Reeve, who was practicing medicine. Dr. Wurts had built the house now owned by Peter McMullen a short distance farther west.

Near the foot of Main street was the distillery of George Wurts and the store building, which he had previously conducted, but which was run in 1850 by Mr. Ruggles and shortly afterwards by Matthew J. Smedes and his brother Josiah.

The Methodist church, which had been built in 1839, occupied nearly its present location, but was a smaller building than at present..

The present residence of Josiah J. Hasbrouck was standing in 1850 and occupied by the family of Mrs. Christopher LeFevre. At the corner of Chestnut and North Front streets Kate Hasbrouck had a shop in 1854 where she made boys' clothing and here she remained all her life. Benj. Johnson occupied the old hotel building, formerly the Budd place, nearly on the site of the present Colonial Hotel. The hotel was kept a little later by John Burger. A short distance up the street, near the village school-house but on the other side of the street, Elias Coe had a blacksmith shop. Down the street what is now the Memorial House was occupied at about this time and some years afterwards by Samuel D. B. Stokes.

The building now owned by Mrs. Andrew Deyo across the street from the Memorial House, became the village postoffice in 1852. Zach Bruyn was deputy postmaster and had a harness shop. In 1857 Mr. Bruyn put up a building at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, where Mr. Poucher's store now is. Here he had a harness store and kept the postoffice until 1861 when Easton Van Wagenen became postmaster and moved the postoffice to the building now the DuBois & Gregory drug store.

Now going again to the lower part of our village: The stone house with a brick front south of the old grave yard was owned by Rebecca Elting and occupied by Mrs. Blandina Potter and her son Charles. The present residence of Abm. D. Brodhead was occupied by his grandfather, Abm. Deyo. It has been modernized and greatly enlarged. Daniel DuBois' family lived in the old fort and the Webb family owned and occupied the next building, now the residence of Cyrus D. Freer. The Elting homestead was occupied by tenants. The house across the street from the Reformed church, now the Isaiah Hasbrouck house, was owned by his aunt, "Mreecha Hasbrouck."

The northernmost of the old stone houses in the street was purchased about 1850 of the heirs of Andries DuBois by Samuel D. Morey, who long carried on the shoe making business there. A little farther north on the other side of the street were the select school building and the residence of Corodon Norton.

THE HUGUENOT BANK

So far as the business interests of this place are concerned no more important event ever transpired in New Paltz than the organization of the Huguenot Bank, Feb. 10, 1853. Edmund Eltinge was the prime mover in the enterprise. Al-

though the village was small New Paltz was the center of a good farming country and farmers at that period were nearly all saving a little money from year to year and farms were increasing in value. With a single exception all of the first board of directors were farmers and the capital stock of \$125,000 was nearly all owned by farmers within six or eight miles of New Paltz. In certain cases, however, farmers were so enthusiastic in the enterprise that they mortgaged their property in order to take stock. The first board of directors were Alfred Deyo, Jacob G. DuBois, Edmund Eltinge, Mathusalem Elting, Capt. Abram Elting, Abm. V. N. Elting, Roelif Elting, Oscar Hasbrouck, John Howell, Abm. P. LeFevre, Garrit LeFevre, Moses P. LeFevre and Timothy Seymour. Edmund Eltinge was the first president. The first cashier was A. G. Ruggles, who was succeeded not long afterwards by Nathan LeFevre.

In 1857 came a financial crash extending over the country. The Huguenot Bank passed into the hands of a receiver for a few months. It was reorganized with Roelif Eltinge as president, Nathan LeFevre as cashier and Edmund Eltinge as assistant cashier.

THE HUGUENOT PATRIOTIC, HISTORICAL AND MONUMENTAL SOCIETY

The incorporation of the Huguenot Patriotic Historical and Monumental Society of New Paltz took place in the year of 1893.

“The trustees for the first year were Louis Bevier, Irving Elting, A. T. Clearwater, George H. Sharpe, Frank Hasbrouck, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Edmund Eltinge, Jesse Elting, Jacob LeFevre, Dr. Abraham Deyo, Ralph LeFevre, Jonathan Deyo, Solomon DuBois, Abraham D. Brodhead and Jacob M. Hasbrouck.



THE HUGUENOT MEMORIAL HOUSE AND PATENTEES' MONUMENT

“The expressed objects and purpose of the society were:

“‘To record the virtues and to perpetuate the memory of the Huguenot patentees of New Paltz and of the early settlers upon the New Paltz patent, by erecting and maintaining a suitable monument to the patentees at New Paltz village; by marking and by preserving the marks of the burial places of early settlers; by marking and preserving historical sites and buildings; by acquiring ownership of such sites and buildings, together with relics, documents and papers, and by founding and maintaining thereon and therewith a museum or museums; by discovering, collecting and preserving documents and information respecting the New Paltz patent and its early settlers and by publishing the same.’

“Contributions of money were solicited from the descendants of the early settlers and from those interested, and all who contributed became members of the association.

“The Jean Hasbrouck house was bought in 1899 and has since been maintained by the Society as a museum. The monument was erected in 1908, the unveiling taking place Sept. 29th, that being the 230th anniversary of the granting of the Patent by Gov. Edmond Andros.

The tablet on the monument bears the following inscription:

To The
Memory and in Honor of

Louis DuBois
Christian Deyo
Abraham Hasbrouck
Andre LeFevre
Jean Hasbrouck
Pierre Deyo
Louis Bevier
Anthoine Crespel
Abraham DuBois
Hugo Frere
Isaac DuBois
Simon LeFevre.

The New Paltz patentees, who, driven by religious persecution from their native France, exiles for conscience' sake, came to America, after a sojourn in the Rhine Palatinate near Mannheim, here established their homes on the banks of the Wallkill, settled the country purchased from the Indians and granted by patent issued by Governor Edmond Andros on the 29th day of September, 1677, and nobly bore their part in the creation of our free government.

The Huguenot, Patriotic, Historical and Monumental Association of New Paltz erects this monument, the 29th day of September, 1908.

INDEX TO APPENDIX

A

	PAGE
Addison, John	40, 43, 99
Allen, Matthew	39
Alsop, William	38
Andros, Governor Edmund.....	3, 4, 5, 196
Anjou, Gustave	84

B

Balcom, Henry K.....	183, 187
Barnes, Lewis D.....	191
Barberic, John	34
Bauscher, H. M.....	179
Beekman, William	37
Bedford, Jacob	99
Benson, Egbert	39
Bevier, Abraham	66
Bevier, Benjamin, Dr.....	156
Bevier, Jacobus	66
Bevier, Louis.....	8, 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, 27, 39, 46, 63, 65, 120, 193
Bevier, Samuel	66, 89
Blake, Capt. W. H. D.....	61
Blanshan, Catharine	84
Blanshan, Matthew	3, 84
Blom, Rev. Harmanus	3
Bogardus, Dr. John	161, 165, 168
Bogardus, Rev. William R.....	165
Bond, Daniel R.....	165, 167
Bondet (or Brodet), Rev.....	6
Bonrepos, Rev. David.....	1, 4, 6
Brace, Frederick	177
Brace, Robert	177
Brodhead, Abraham D.....	192, 193
Bruyn, Cornelius	108
Bruyn, Zachariah	178, 192
Burger, John	191
Burr, Aaron	44, 45
Butler, Mr. and Mrs.....	176

C

Cantine, Moses	56
Case, Stephen	39
Clearwater, A. T.....	193
Clinton, Charles	33, 39
Clinton, Governor George.....	47
Coddington, Joseph	44
Coe, Elias	191

	PAGE
Colden, Cadwallader	32, 35
Cottin, Catharine	85
Cottin, Jean	58
Crispell, Antoine.....	3, 16, 17, 25, 45
Crocker, Miss	169

D

Daille, Rev. Pierre.....	4, 5, 6, 8
Danielson (Donaldson), Catharine.....	23
Dean, William	172
DeGarmo, William H.....	178
Dellius, Rev. Godfridus.....	5, 6
Devine, James	173
Dewitt, Aaron	161
Dewitt, Cornelia	169
Dewitt, D. M.....	178
Dewitt, Moses	161
Deyo, Aaron	162
Deyo, Abraham.....	19, 20, 25, 31, 63, 193
Deyo, Abraham A.....	175, 176
Deyo, Alfred.....	168, 178, 181, 183
Deyo, Andrew	175, 192
Deyo, Benjamin	88
Deyo, Benjamin H.....	45, 46
Deyo, Christian	16, 24, 30, 45, 46
Deyo, Christopher	29
Deyo, Daniel A.....	165, 167
Deyo, David	63
Deyo, Elting T.....	181, 188
Deyo, Ezekiel	166, 175
Deyo, Ira	179, 181
Deyo, Isaac	63
Deyo, Jacobus	157, 158
Deyo, John	162
Deyo, Jonathan	178, 188, 193
Deyo, Louis	38
Deyo, Mathusalem	163
Deyo, Moses	161
Deyo, Nathaniel, Dr.....	156
Deyo, Perry	28
Deyo, Peter (and Pierre).....	16, 17, 25, 45, 46, 63, 120, 157, 159, 175
Deyo, Philip	168
Deyo, Solomon	63, 168, 178, 188
Deyo, Theodore	178, 181
Deyo, William	46
Deyo, William W.....	175
Dimmick, J. W.....	113
Donaldson, Abraham	88
Dongan, Governor	4, 105
Dow, Abraham	35
Drake, John	164
DuBois, Abel	137
DuBois, Abraham.....	16, 17, 25, 38, 46, 65, 120, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 139, 152

INDEX TO APPENDIX

199

	PAGE
DuBois, Addison	133
DuBois, Ann	98
DuBois, Anson, Rev. Dr.....	135, 137
DuBois, Augustus	137
DuBois, Benjamin	129, 134, 135
DuBois Barent	125, 128, 135
DuBois, Charles	124, 134
DuBois, Charles A.....	124
DuBois, Christian	150, 152, 153
DuBois, Conrad	127
DuBois, Cornelius	66, 107, 127, 129, 147, 153
DuBois, Lieut.-Col. Cornelius	134
DuBois, Daniel.....	15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 39, 46, 62, 98, 137, 165, 168, 174, 175, 192
DuBois, David	124, 129, 137
DuBois, Derrick	127
DuBois, Dominicus	131, 133
DuBois, Edmund C.....	131
DuBois, Edward	163
DuBois, Elias	122, 147
DuBois, Elijah	124
DuBois, Elisha	153
DuBois, Ephraim	122, 145, 146
DuBois, Ezekiel	130
DuBois, Francoise I.....	130
DuBois, George H.....	131
DuBois, George M.....	137
DuBois, George W.....	146, 149
DuBois, Gerrit	126, 129
DuBois, Gideon	122, 145, 153
DuBois, Gilbert	163
DuBois, Hendricus	66
DuBois, Henry I.....	175
DuBois, Henry J.....	183
DuBois, Hezekiah	66, 122, 146
DuBois, Huybartus	134
DuBois, Isaac	16, 46, 66, 123, 126, 129, 134, 135, 138
DuBois, Jacob	125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 153
DuBois, Jacob G.....	175, 176, 193
DuBois, Jacob T.....	153
DuBois, Jacobus	151, 152
DuBois, Jacobus N.....	151
DuBois, James	133
DuBois, James C.....	131
DuBois, James S.....	131
DuBois, Jaques	123, 149, 151
DuBois, Jean	151
DuBois, Jeremiah.....	123, 124, 128, 145, 146, 147
DuBois, Jesse	122, 147
DuBois, Joel	136, 145, 147
DuBois, Johannes.....	122, 123, 126, 127, 146, 152
DuBois, John.....	127, 129, 134, 136, 137, 147, 187
DuBois, John Gosman	124
DuBois, John Jeremiah	124

	PAGE
DuBois, John W.	181
DuBois, Jonathan	66, 124, 129, 152
DuBois, Josaphat	66, 125
DuBois, Joseph	129, 131, 133, 137
DuBois, Josiah	167, 168, 175
DuBois, Joshua	123, 124
DuBois, Koert	153
DuBois, Lemuel	124
DuBois, Col. Lewis	147
DuBois, Lewis	137, 145, 146, 147
DuBois, Louis.	3, 8, 17, 25, 45, 47, 120, 122, 125, 128, 129, 130, 137, 138, 145, 146
DuBois, Louis V.	124
DuBois, Lowrens	135
DuBois, Mary.	16, 17, 165, 167
DuBois, Matthew	121, 122, 123, 127, 129, 145, 146, 147
DuBois, Matthias	137
DuBois, Melissa	163
DuBois, Nathan	123, 151
DuBois, Nathaniel	147
DuBois, Nehimiah	151
DuBois, Nicholas	131, 133
DuBois, Nicola	130
DuBois, Orrin	137
DuBois, Peter (and Pierre).....	59, 66, 123, 126, 127, 129, 138, 146, 147, 151, 152, 153
DuBois, Peter J.	124
DuBois, Philip	66
DuBois, Richard	133
DuBois, Robert Patterson	128
DuBois, Samuel	46, 129, 131, 137, 151
DuBois, Sarah	128
DuBois, Simeon	88
DuBois, Solomon.	61, 63, 66, 125, 129, 134, 193
DuBois, Sophia	130
DuBois, Thomas	147, 153
DuBois, Tobias	127
DuBois, Teunis	153
DuBois, Tunis V.	130
DuBois, William	131, 133, 151
DuBois, William Ewing	128

E

Ean, Elias	38, 45, 165
Een, Geesje	24
Een, Jan (John).....	19, 22, 24, 25
Ehle, Mrs.	172
Ein, Abraham	88
Elting, Abraham	88, 175, 193
Elting, Abraham D. B.	175
Elting, Abraham V. N.	178, 181, 190, 193
Elting, Derrick W.	168, 175, 176
Elting, Ezekiel	46, 174
Elting, H. H.	183, 188

	PAGE
Elting, Irving	193
Elting, Jacob	165, 175, 176
Elting, Jan (John)	66
Elting, Jesse	168, 179, 181, 187, 188, 193
Elting, Josiah	19, 22, 24, 25, 98, 176
Elting, Josiah R.	165
Elting, Mathusalem	175, 176, 193
Elting, Moses	175, 176
Elting, Capt. Noah	39, 42, 47, 55, 66
Elting, Peter	165, 168, 176, 193
Elting, Philip	45, 178
Elting, Philip D.	168, 178, 181
Elting, Philip L. F.	181, 188
Elting, Rebecca	164, 192
Elting, Richard	156
Elting, Roelif	19, 20, 22, 25, 55, 61, 66, 168, 175
Elting, Sarah	175
Elting, Solomon	165
Elting, Solomon E.	168
Elting, William	66
Eltinge, Edmund	28, 47, 61, 167, 168, 175, 176, 178, 181, 192, 193
Evans, Capt. John	47 to 50

F

Fay, Elephaz	169, 171, 173, 174
Fletcher, Governor	6
Frederick, John	98
Frederick, William	98
Frere, Abraham	113, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144
Frere, Abraham H.	112
Frere, Alexander	142
Frere, Baltus	142, 143, 144
Frere, Benjamin	114, 115
Frere, Benjamin I.	112
Frere, Betsy	142
Frere, Brechie	111
Frere, Bregge	114
Frere, Catharine	111
Frere, Chester	112
Frere, Cyrus D.	113, 167, 192
Frere, Daniel	112, 114
Frere, Daniel H.	112
Frere, David	112, 115
Frere, Dennis	112
Frere, Dewain	112
Frere, Elias	45, 46, 143
Frere, Eliza C.	142
Frere, Elizabeth	115
Frere, Esther	115
Frere, Ezekiel	111, 112
Frere, Gerrit	111, 112
Frere, George	143
Frere, Rev. Dr. George	139
Frere, Rev. Harris A.	112

	PAGE
Frere, Hendrick	114
Frere, Henry D.....	139
Frere, Hiram	112
Frere, Hugo.....8, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 45, 46, 51, 58, 60, 63, 113, 114, 120,	138
Frère, Hugo B.....	115
Frere, Hugo J.....	114
Frere, Jacob	30, 113, 114
Frere, Jacobus	141, 143, 144, 145
Frere, James	142
Frere, James A.....	139
Frere, Jean	69
Frere, Jeremiah	113, 114, 115
Frere, Jeremias	141
Frere, Johannes	88, 115, 139, 141
Frere, Johannes (Col. John).....	142, 143
Frere, John	143, 144
Frere, John E.....	112
Frere, John R.....	112
Frere, Jonah	23
Frere, Jonas	38, 66, 145
Frere, Jonas E.....	112
Frere, Jonathan	114
Frere, Jophat	112
Frere, Lawrence	145
Frere, Levi	114
Frere, Louisa	142
Frere, Maria	111, 115, 142
Frere, Margaret	111
Frere, Martinus	111, 113
Frere, Maurice W.....	112
Frere, Moses	115, 143
Frere, Nathan	141, 144
Frere, Paulus	114
Frere, Peter	139, 140, 144
Frere, Petrus	141
Frere, Phebe	142
Frere, Philip	140, 142
Frere, Rachel	115
Frere, Rebecca	142
Frere, Roelif	114
Frere, Sally	142
Frere, Samuel	142
Frere, Samuel D.....	112
Frere, Simeon	143
Frere, Simon	141, 143
Frere, Simon J.....	144
Frere, Solomon	140
Frere, Thomas	143
Frere, Rev. Walter	142
Frere, Governor Walter F.....	142
Frere, William	142
Frere, Zachariah	165
Freyenmont, Rev. J. C.....	9, 13

G

	PAGE
Gallup, Henry	178
George II. (King)	47
Gifford, George	169
Goetschious, Rev. J. H.	7, 13
Graham, Augustus	3, 32
Guimar, Peter	57

H

Hammond, John	162
Hardenburgh, Gerardus	107
Hardenburgh, Col. Johannes	15, 38
Hardenburgh, Jonathan	99
Hardenburg, Margaret	107
Harlow, Nathan	166, 167
Hart, Dr.	162
Hasbrouck, Abraham. 16, 17, 25, 30, 38, 42, 45, 63, 69, 103, 106, 120, 140	140
Hasbrouck, Abraham M.	106, 107, 109, 178, 188
Hasbrouck, Albina	109
Hasbrouck, Alexander C.	109
Hasbrouck, Asenath	109
Hasbrouck, Benjamin	106, 140
Hasbrouck, Catharine	109
Hasbrouck, Charles B.	175, 178, 190
Hasbrouck, Clinton	175, 176
Hasbrouck, Cornelius D.	166
Hasbrouck, Daniel	8, 19, 20, 24, 28
Hasbrouck, DuBois	109
Hasbrouck, Frank	143
Hasbrouck, Hiram	109
Hasbrouck, Isaiah	192
Hasbrouck, Jacob	19, 22, 29, 38, 42, 45, 55, 66, 88, 109, 147
Hasbrouck, Jacob G.	175
Hasbrouck, Jacob I.	67
Hasbrouck, Jacob J.	45, 106, 107, 109, 165, 168, 175, 183
Hasbrouck, Jacob M.	109, 187, 193
Hasbrouck, Jacobus	83
Hasbrouck, James	106
Hasbrouck, Jared	178
Hasbrouck, Jean (or John)	16, 17, 22, 25, 27, 29, 30, 45, 57, 62, 71, 101, 103, 104, 106, 120
Hasbrouck, Jonas	99
Hasbrouck, Col. Jonathan	66, 107
Hasbrouck, Joseph	55, 181
Hasbrouck, Joseph E.	193
Hasbrouck, Josiah	39, 40, 99
Hasbrouck, Josiah J.	109, 168, 181, 188, 191
Hasbrouck, Kate	191
Hasbrouck, Lavinia	112
Hasbrouck, Luther	109
Hasbrouck, Levi	168
Hasbrouck, Levi J.	109, 175
Hasbrouck, Louis	107, 108
Hasbrouck, Mariche	174, 192

	PAGE
Hasbrouck, Maurice.....	108, 165, 175, 176
Hasbrouck, Maurice P.....	106
Hasbrouck, Oscar.....	193
Hasbrouck, Philip B.....	183, 188
Hasbrouck, Petrus.....	39, 88
Hasbrouck, Roelif.....	166
Hasbrouck, Samuel.....	45, 109
Hasbrouck, Simon.....	109
Hasbrouck, Solomon.....	19, 22, 25, 28, 29
Hasbrouck, Theodore.....	109
Hasbrouck, Washington.....	169, 171
Hastings, Hugh.....	1, 63
Haywood, Charles.....	178
Hill, Governor.....	187
Hobart, Garret A.....	130
Howland, Antoinette.....	164
Howland, John.....	162
Howell, John.....	193
Hull, John J.....	183

J

Jackson, James.....	40
Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert.....	183, 188
Jenkins, Crines.....	166
Jenkins, James.....	166, 167
Johnson, Benjamin.....	191
Johnson, Sir John.....	135
Johnson, Simon.....	33

K

Keator, S. P.....	183
Kennedy, Archibald.....	39, 40, 45
Keeler, Mary.....	176
Ketcham, Titus.....	48

L

LeFevre, Abraham.....	116
LeFevre, Abraham D.....	116
LeFevre, Abraham P.....	193
LeFevre, Andries.....	16, 17, 25, 45
LeFevre, Andries P.....	175
LeFevre, Andrew.....	118
LeFevre, Andrew P.....	166
LeFevre, Ann Maria.....	117
LeFevre, Arthur.....	118
LeFevre, Mrs. Christopher.....	191
LeFevre, David.....	111
LeFevre, Daniel.....	67, 116, 117
LeFevre, Dewitt Chauncey.....	117
LeFevre, DuBois.....	183
LeFevre, Epinetus.....	116
LeFevre, Elizabeth.....	117
LeFevre, Garret.....	166, 193
LeFevre, Gilbert.....	117

INDEX TO APPENDIX

205

	PAGE
LeFevre, Henrietta	117
LeFevre, Isaac.....	17, 19, 25, 28, 114, 115, 116, 117
LeFevre, Jacob.....	63, 126, 177, 181, 183, 188, 193
LeFevre, Jane	120
LeFevre, Jean (John).....	17, 19, 23, 25
LeFevre, Johannes	28, 99, 116
LeFevre, Jonas N.....	175
LeFevre, Jonathan	111
LeFevre, Jonathan J.....	166
LeFevre, Josiah P.....	175, 176
LeFevre, Margaret	116
LeFevre, Maria	116
LeFevre, Martin	117
LeFevre, Mary	17
LeFevre, Melvin	115
LeFevre, Matthew	45, 83
LeFevre, Moses P.....	175, 176, 193
LeFevre, Nathan	193
LeFevre, Nathaniel	27, 42, 47, 165
LeFevre, Nellie	116
LeFevre, Peter.....	45, 46, 97, 99, 115, 116
LeFevre, Petronella	28
LeFevre, Petrus	29, 39, 44
LeFevre, Ralph.....	168, 179, 183, 188, 193
LeFevre, Roman G.....	118
LeFevre, Sarah	117
LeFevre, Sarah C.....	117
LeFevre, Simon.....	16, 17, 25, 29, 45, 63, 66, 116, 120
LeFevre, Solomon	175
LeFevre, William	116
LeFevre, William Chauncey	117
Leisler, Jacob	5
Lohmas, Deyo	159
Lupardus, Rev.....	6

M

Mancius, Rev. G. W.....	7, 13
McClaury, T.....	167
McMullen, Peter	191
Merritt, S. W.....	172
Michaelius, Rev. Jonas	2
Molinaer, Rev.....	6
Morey, Samuel D.....	192
Morpe, Rev.....	6
Munsell, Mr.....	176

N

Norton, Corodon	161, 192
Nucella, Rev.....	6

O

Oliver, Andrew	154
Oliver, Ann	156
Oliver, Anna	154

	PAGE
Oliver, Anne	154
Oliver, Catharine	154
Oliver, Cornelius	156
Oliver, Elizabeth	154, 157
Oliver, Esther	156
Oliver, Garret N.	156
Oliver, Gitty	157
Oliver, James	154
Oliver, Jane	154
Oliver, John	154
Oliver, Margaret	155, 156
Oliver, Maria	154
Oliver, Mary	154, 157
Oliver, Matthew	155, 156
Oliver, Richard	154, 156
Oliver, Samuel	153
Oliver, Sarah C.	157
P	
Palmatier, Peter	39
Parker, William	169
Parrot, Marvin	163
Pells, Abraham	166, 167
Perret, Rev.	6
Pieret, Rev. Petrus	6
Perry, William F.	179
Post, Mr. and Miss	177
Potter, Blandina	192
Potter, Charles	192
Poucher, Dr.	192
Poyer, Joseph	166, 167, 174, 191
Q	
Qua, Rev. Mr.	167, 169
R	
Rank (Ronk?)	15
Reeve, Dr. Isaac	191
Relyea, Rev. Benjamin	164
Relyea, Daniel	191
Rice, Gilbert Cuthbert	161
Rogers, Augustus	162
Rose, Daniel	27
Rosa, Edmund	20
Ruggles, Augustus	193
Ruggles, (State Superintendent)	187
S	
Saffér, David	44
Saxton, Gilbert	44
Schepmoes, Dewitt	191
Schoonmaker, Aldert	175, 176, 190
Schoonmaker, Jacob I.	166
Schoonmaker, Jennie	164

	PAGE
Scoval, Miss	169
Selyns, Rev. Henry	4, 5, 6
Seymour, Timothy	193
Sharpe, George H.	193
Sinclair, J. H., and Miss	176
Sloughter, Governor	5
Smedes, Benjamin	190
Smedes, Matthew	191
Smiley, A. K.	179, 180, 181, 183, 187
Snyder, Jacob L.	183
Steele, John B.	176
Stilwell, Stephen	175

T

Terpening, Bridgen	117
Terpening, John	19, 22, 25
Terwilliger, Evert	15
Teschenmaker, Rev. Peter	4
Tompkins, Isaac	35, 39
Tompkins, Joseph	35, 39
Tucker, Sarah	175
Turck, Jacob	40
Tuthill, Aaron	162

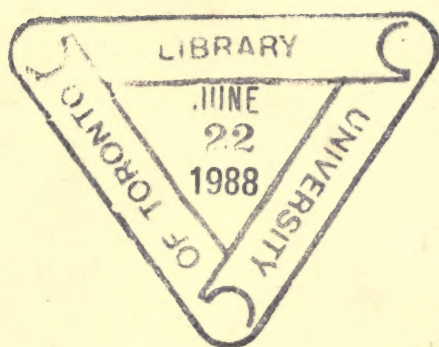
V

VanDriesen, Rev. Jan	12
Vanderburgh, Henry	35
Vanderlyn, John N.	191
Van Hovenberg, Dr. Henry	150
Van O'Linda, Rev. Douw	168, 174, 178
Van Orden, Abraham	97
Van Orden, Maria	97
Van Orden, Peter	91 to 97
Van Orden, Sarah	168
Van Wagenen, Ann	164
Van Wagenen, Benjamin	165, 166, 167, 168, 190
Van Wagenen, Easton	162, 192
Varrick, Rev. Rudolphus	5
Vas, Rev.	9
Vennema, Rev. Ame	183
Vrooman, Rev. Barrent	10

W

Walsh, M. McN.	178
Warner, John	97
Washington, General	107
Webb, J. K.	116
Webb, (family)	192
Wentworth, Hugh	40, 42
Wessenfels, Rev.	103
Westbrook, Frederick	99
Westbrook, Jonathan	99
Williams, Nathan	162
Woolsey, Elijah	175, 178

	PAGE
Wurts, Capt. Cornelius	174
Wurts, Dr. David	162, 168, 175, 176, 191
Wurts, George	174, 191
Wurts, Dr. Jacob	162
Wurts, Maria	175
Wurts, Dr. Maurice	175
Wyncoop, Jacob	161



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